BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE EDITOR.

VOLUME XII. NO. 60. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1837. PRICE $6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

WARREN HOUSE,

At the junction of Merrimack and Friend Streets.

This establishment having now gone through extensive and thorough repairs and additions, will compare with any other public house of its size. It has been furnished from top to bottom with new furniture, bedding, carpeting, &c., and is now open for the accommodation of travellers.

It is the intention to conduct the House after the mode of the most approved public houses—and every effort will be made personally, and by well tried assistants, to please his former custom and those who may visit the Warren House for the first time.

Extensive stables, with pure water, is attached to the establishment. AZARIAH PROCTOR.

jy26 eptf

SHAKSPEARE HOTEL,

Late Harmony Hall, corner of William and Duane streets.

This new and spacious establishment is now open, under the direction of the subscriber. The bed rooms are airy and spacious, and can be taken with or without board.—A spacious Refectory has been fitted up in the basement, where the best of Liquors, and every delicacy the market affords, will be provided. There is a spacious Ball Room in the second story, which can be let to Balls and Cotillion Parties.—Dinners for Parties, (whether large or small in number) provided. Court Martials, Referees, &c. &c. accommodated with rooms at short notice. There is also a large room admirably adapted for a Drill Room. The subscriber trusts that his endeavors to keep a public house, unsurpassed in comfort, luxury, and reasonableness of charges, by any in the city, will secure him ample encouragement. AMOS S. ALLEN.

New York, Oct. 17, 1836. tf

YEOMAN HOUSE.

No. 24 Ann Street, head of Merchants' Row, Boston.

The Subscriber having bought out Mr Levi Mower of the above house, has now opened the same for the reception of company.

This House is located in the most central and business part of the city, is handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of gentlemen, who can be furnished with rooms and board, or board without rooms on the most reasonable terms.

Gentlemen visiting the city on business are respectfully invited to call.

The bar will be furnished with choice liquors of all kinds.

The Subscriber will render every exertion and attention to make this House worthy the patronage of his friends and the public of whom he solicits a share.

jan26 3w JOHN TILTON.

TO LET,

Counting Rooms and Lofts to let, on reasonable terms, at No 70 Long wharf. The lofts are well situated, and calculated for a sail loft. eptf jan30

TO LET.

The store now occupied by Hosmer & Tappan—possession given in a few days. Inquire at 84 Milk st.

jan17 tf

TO LET.

Part of house No 78 Pond st. Apply to JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st. 3t feb7

TO LET.

Part of a good house in the west part of the city.—Apply to CHARLES WADE, 108 State st. feb8

PORTRAITS, PICTURES, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. framed in the latest style, Prints colored, stretched and varnished. Also, a great assortment of Looking Glasses, of all kinds for country and city trade, splendid engravings, colored and uncolored, which the Subscriber is constantly receiving from New York and Philadelphia, Gold Leaf, Sheet Glass, &c. Persons in want of a supply for the spring trade will do well to call, as every article will be sold as low as can be bought in the city and the workmanship warranted—old frames regilt and made equal to new, at CHARLES B. LLOYD'S Manufactory, 38 Cornhil (late Market street,) corner of Franklin Avenue, Boston.

feb8 eopM Th&S3mo

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of CALL & TUTTLE, for the purpose of transacting the tailoring business at No 5 State street, south side.

Boston, Feb. 8, 1837. JOHN M. CALL,
1m§is THOMAS W. TUTTLE.

MESSRS. GIBBS & BURPEE, and JOHN GIBBS, of Sandwich, having assigned their property for the benefit of their creditors, notice is hereby given, that they may become parties to the assignment, by applying to the subscribers, at the Post Office in Sandwich, previous to the 15th March next, when the first dividend will be paid.

WM. H. FESSENDEN, } Assignees.
SABIN SMITH, }

Sandwich, Feb 3, 1837. ep2w feb7

A RARE CHANCE—For sale, the stock and unexpired lease of a W. I. goods and grocery store, well situated for business, in a flourishing village within 6 miles of the city. Said store is in good repair, and well situated, both for English and W. I. goods. Also, a good store for a tailor, with the same. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, at Newton Corner. GEORGE W. MORSE.

feb7 ep1m*

CAUTION!—LAWRENCE'S HANGING LAMP.—The subscribers, having purchased the right to the above Lamp or Chandelier, take this mode to caution the public against the use of certain others, which have been recently introduced into the market, constructed upon the same principle, and intended as an invasion of their exclusive privilege. They have institutad a suit, in the Circuit Court of the United States, against JOSIAH DANFORTH, of Middletown, the Assignee of Platt's Union Lamp, so called, and others, for making and vending that Lamp. They consider that as a plain and palpable violation of their rights It is known by this peculiarity, that the reservoirs for the oil are, generally, made in the form of fishes. Their duty to themselves, and to those to whom they have granted privileges under their patent requires that their rights, conferred by the law of the United States, should be protected: and they hereby admonish all, who make, sell, or use their Hanging Lamp, without authority from them, under whatever disguise, that legal measures will be adopted for redress. NATHANIEL BACON,
WILLIAM PLUMB, 2d.

Middletown, Jan. 31st, 1837. 3w feb6

NEW HAT STORE.—The subscribers respectfully give notice to their friends and the public in general, that they have just opened their store in the new circular building at the corner of Union and Blackstone sts, opposite the City Hay Scales, where they intend to keep a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Gloves, Furs and Umbrellas, of every description, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, and solicit a share of public patronage.

STONE & DALLINGER.

N. B. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

feb4 ep2m

WANTED.—A large quantity of Gentlemen's off cast Garments, for which the highest cash price will be given. Also, Watches, Jewelry, and Instruments of all kinds, Surgical, Nautical, Mathematical and Instrumental; Guns, Swords, Pistols, &c. and all sorts of dispossable Fancy Furniture. For any of the above articles, a ready purchaser will be found, on application to W. S. JINNINGS, 56 Union st, a few doors north of Hanover st., or 10 Franklin avenue.

N. B.—Persons will be accommodated with small sums of money on any of the above named articles.

o28 eop4m

STARCH.—The New England Starch Company continue to manufacture, and have on hand at their factory, Lyman Place, Boston, in boxes and barrels, Starch of the first quality for retailing and manufacturing purposes, which will be sold on as good terms as at any other factory.

j7 eop2m

NOTICE.—The Subscriber, having been for the last year and a half keeping a large Thomsonian Infirmary in Newburyport, has been invited, by many of the first and best friends of Dr Samuel Thomson's System of Medical Practice, to return to Boston, his former residence, and open an Infirmary, has accepted of said invitation, and located himself at No 7 Brattle street, in one of those large granite Houses, which has been fitted up in a style not inferior to any establishment of its kind in the United States. He is now ready to receive patients, and flatters himself that his experience in the practice, and his central and expensive establishment, will induce the friends of Dr S. Thomson's System, and others, to give him their kindly support. No expense will be spared to furnish good, kind, and attentive nurses. $5 per Course, and no more, will be charged in common cases. Charges for board will be according to accommodations, &c. Single meal, 25 cents. Medicines at Dr Thomson's prices.

Dr Thomson's Guide to Health, for sale at the Infirmary.

Two students may be admitted on reasonable terms.

AARON DOW
Botanic Physician, and Agent for Dr S. Thomson.

P. S. In any case I will visit the patients at their residence. Particular attention given to Midwifery, as usual.

d14 eoptf

LOTHROP & EMERSON have on hand, at Yard 73 Front st, and on wharf by South Cove Rail Road Bridge, a good assortment of Eastern Wood and Bark. Also, Bundle Hay, at lowest cash prices. eop5m j5

FAMILY BUTTER.—500 first quality family Butter in packages of from 10 to 20 cts each—just received and for sale by GEORGE W. TYLER, No 42 Commercial street

n30

REFINED SALT PETRE.—30,000 pound refined Salt Petre, in kegs and barrels. For sale by WILLIAM WARD & CO., corner of Milk & India sts. a14

BOSTON MORNING POST.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1837.

For the Boston Morning Post.

REMARKS UPON THE REPORT,

Of Joseph Story, Theron Metcalf, Simon Greenleaf, Charles E. Forbes and Luther L. Cushing, Commissioners to consider the practicability of codifying the Common Law, made to His Excellency, Governor Everett, Jan. 7, 1837.

The first thing that strikes us is the new name given to the common law. Until within a very short period, lawyers and judges have spoken of *the* common law, that is, the common law of Great Britain, which they averred our ancestors brought with them from England. Last summer, Judge Thatcher, in a libel case then pending before him, gave this thing of the law a new name. It was no longer to be *the* common law, but it must be metamorphosed into "*Massachusetts* common law." A writer, reviewing the Judge's charge, at the time, thus notices this piece of legal chicanery:—

"In this opinion we hear for the first time of the common law of Massachusetts. We have long been sickened by the sound of *the* common law, that is, English common law, but never before do we recollect of hearing officially of *Massachusetts* common law. We have heard of Massachusetts judge law, a name given in scorn and derision to the judicial usurpations with which the records of our courts teem. Where do we get Massachusetts common law, but from judicial legislation? The judges cannot make law, nor are the people of this commonwealth controllable by any other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their assent. Where then, we repeat, does Judge Thatcher find any *Massachusetts* common law? It is found only in the assumptions of the bench."

Following up the idea of Judge Thatcher, the Commissioners speak of codifying the common law of Massachusetts. We trust the people will not be deceived by this trick to alter names without changing things. "The common law of Massachusetts," which the Commissioners speak of is the British law, that our ancestors fled from, and our fathers resisted unto blood. Let it keep its true name *the* common law, not of Massachusetts, but of England.

The report says—

"When our ancestors first emigrated to this country, then a wilderness, inhabited only by the Indians, who possessed no regular government or administration of laws, they brought with them the common law of the mother country (England), so far, as from its nature and objects, it then was or might be applicable to their situation, as colonists, distant from and possessing institutions, and political arrangements varying from those of the parent country.

* * * * * *

Nor was this an artificial principle assumed for the occasion to govern the colonies. It was a part of the general law of the land, at the time of the emigration of our ancestors, that all new settlements made by Englishmen in desert and uncultivated regions *were to be governed by* the law of England, subject to the qualifications already stated. It was also a principle, fully recognized in the charters granted to the colonies, either in direct terms, or by necessary implication. In most, if not in all of them, there will be found an express declaration, that no laws shall be made repugnant to those of England, (or some equivalent phrase,) but as near as may conveniently be, their laws shall be consonant with and conformable to those of England. There is also to be found in all the charters, except that of Pennsylvania, (where it was probably omitted by mistake or accident) an express clause, declaring, that all English subjects and their children, inhabiting the colonies, shall be deemed natural born subjects, and shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities thereof. This was specially true in relation to the colony of Massachusetts, whose successive charters expressly recognize these privileges and immunities, as the right of all subjects and their children inhabiting therein, and authorize the enactment of laws not repugnant or contrary to the laws of England.

* * * * * *

The Revolutionary Congress of 1774, accordingly, unanimously resolved, 'that the respective colonies are entitled to the common law of England, and more especially to the great and inestimable privilege of being tried by their peers, in the vicinage, according to the course of that law;' and 'that they were entitled to the benefit of such of the English statutes, as existed at the time of their colonization, and which they have by experience respectively found to be applicable to their several local circumstances.'"

In these and like assumptions, are the ground work of all that mass of Judicial usurpation enforced under the term common law, and now newly christened "Massachusetts" common law. We hold that the commissioners have assumed as facts upon this subject that which has no real existence in truth. They say our ancestors brought with them the common law of England so far as it might be applicable to their situation. We do not deny that our ancestors adopted by statute, during their Colonial and Provincial states, certain principles of the British common law, but we do deny that they brought the common law with them or that they ever adopted it as the basis of their code—we do deny that the Colonies ever were governed by British law further than by statutes, made, expressly, by the Parliament, to apply to the Colonies; and now let us test the *truth* of the Commissioners' assertion by history. We will begin with the Plymouth Colonists.

The Pilgrims in the Mayflower, Nov. 11, 1620, while on our coast, before landing on our shores, entered into the following agreement as the basis or Constitution of their government:—

"In the name of God, Amen. We, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread soverign lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., having undertaken for the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian faith and honor of our king and country, a voyage to plant a colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do, by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into *a civil body politic*, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the end aforesaid; *and by virtue hereof, do enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws and ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient, for the good of the colony, unto which we promise all due subjection and obedience.*"

This was their first act of civil government. It recognized allegiance to the King of Great Britain, but it asserted the absolute right of the majority of the colony to make their laws, and it remained in force, and was their governing law, until the adoption of the "General Fundamentals," in 1636.

It appears that previous to this date (1636) the general court promulgated no laws, but the people were governed by the moral law of *Moses* and the *New Testament* as *paramount* to all others.—History of Plymouth.

During these sixteen years, says the historian, "no laws were made for the general organization of the government; the limits of political rights and political powers were not well defined; the governor and assistants maintained their small portion of authority, *rather by common consent*, than by a lawful delegation of power." In 1636, the body of laws was adopted by the Plymouth colony, called the "General Fundamentals." The first article is—

"That no act, imposition, law, or ordinance, be made or imposed upon us, *at present or to come*, but such as *has been or shall be enacted by the consent of the body of freemen or associates, or their representatives legally assembled; which is according to the free liberties of the free born people of England.*"

The second article is—

"And for the well governing of this colony, it is also ordered, that there be a free election annually of governor, deputy governor, and assistants, by the vote of the freemen of this corporation."

This is what they considered making their laws agreeably to the laws of England, as nearly as circumstances would permit. In England, the people were represented and had a voice in making their laws, and in assuming this right for themselves, they declare it to be "according to the free liberties of the free-born people of England."

In the formation of their laws, regard was had "primarily and principally, to the *ancient platform of God's laws.*"

An accredited historian says—

"With respect to political objects, previous to the year 1636, the Plymouth colony may be considered to have been but a *voluntary association, ruled by the majority*, and not by fixed laws." * * *

"Literally abstracted from the civilized world, our revered puritan fathers held the bible in estimation *as the basis of all laws;* the precepts of the gospel the rule of their lives, and the fountain of their dearest hopes. It was the interwoven sentiment of their hearts, that the *sovereign power resides with the people, and this was the fundamental axiom upon which their government was reared.*"

In 1658, the Plymouth colony compiled and revised their code. The general court in their address to the people on the occasion, say—"accordingly we have been actors in the framing of this small body of the laws, together with other useful instruments, who are gone to their rest, can safely say, both for ourselves and them, that we have had an eye *primarily* and *principally unto the aforesaid platform*, [that is, the law of Israel] and secondly, to the right improvement of the liberties granted unto us by our superiors, the state of England, at the first beginning of this infant plantation; which was to enact such laws as should most benefit a state in the new age thereof, not rejecting or omitting to observe such of the laws of our native country as would conduce unto the good and growth of so weak a beginning as ours in this wilderness," &c.

The first act of their new code was in these words—

"We, the associates of New Plymouth, coming hither as free born subjects of the state of England, endowed with all and singular the privileges belonging to such, being assembled, do ordain, constitute and enact, that no act, imposition, law or ordinance, be made or imposed upon us, at present or to come, but such as shall be made and imposed by consent of the body of the associates or their representatives legally assembled, *which is according to the free liberty of the state of England.*"

In 1671 the colony again revised its code, re-enacting the above, as its fundamental law. It was at the same time ordained, "that there be a free election annually of Governor and assistants, by the vote of the freemen of this corporation, and that none shall presume to impose themselves or any other upon us, but such as are so chose according to the privilege granted us by charter."

This law remained in force until the union of the colony with Massachusetts, under the charter of William and Mary, except during the usurped reign of Andros.

Let us now pass to the Massachusetts Colony.

The Charter of Charles the First, dated in 1628, gave to the Massachusetts colonists the right to make their own laws, provided those laws did not contravene the laws of Great Britain applicable to the colonies.

In 1634, the first General Court was convened, ever held in the colony, only six years after the charter was granted. That assembly resolved, "*that none but the General Court hath power to make and establish laws;*" "*that none but the General Court hath power to raise money and taxes, and to dispose of lands.*"

In 1641, they ordained the following bill of rights:—

"It is ordered by the General Court 'and the authority thereof, that no man's life shall be taken away, no man's honor or good name shall be stained, no man's person shall be arrested, restrained, banished, dismembered, nor any way punished; no man shall be deprived of his wife or children, no man's goods or estate shall be taken away from him, or in any way endamaged, under color of law, or countenance of authority, unless it be by virtue or equity of some express law of the country warranting the same, established by a General Court and sufficiently published; or, in case of the defect of a law in any particular case, by the word of God. And in capital cases, or in cases concerning dismemberment or banishment according to that word, to be judged by the General Court.'"

It will be seen by this that, so far from the laws of England, either her common law or her statute law, prevailing, they expressly recognize, in default of any *statutory provision*, the *word of God, that is, the law of the Bible.*

This law remained in force until the union of the two colonies, except during the time of Andros. After the reception of the charter of William and Mary, viz,—

On the 8th of June 1692, the general court, of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, ordered and enacted—

"That all the local laws respectively ordered and made by the late Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay, and the late Government of New Plymouth, being not repugnant to the laws of England, nor inconsistent with the present constitution and settlement by their Majesties' royal charter, do remain and continue in full force in the respective places, for which they were made and used, until the tenth day of November next; except in cases where other provision is or shall be made by this court or assembly."

By a subsequent act, this law was made perpetual.—This act, then, revived the "General Fundamentals" of the Plymouth colony of 1636, and the declaration of rights of the Massachusetts colony of 1641, both being substantially the same, *that the people of the colonies were controllable by no other laws than those to which their constituted authorities had expressly given their assent.* But they subsequently, in the same year, modified these declarations, by "an act setting forth general privileges," containing, among others, the following provisions:—

"Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives of their Majesties' Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, in general court assembled and by the authority of the same; that all and every the rights and liberties of the people in this present act mentioned, shall be firmly and strictly holden and observed."

That is to say—

"That no freeman shall be taken and imprisoned, or be disseized of his freehold, or liberties, or his free customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, [that is injured,] nor shall be passed upon, adjudged or condemned, but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or the *law of this Province.*" * * * *

No man of what state or condition soever, shall be put out of his lands or tenements, nor be taken, nor imprisoned, nor disherited, nor banished, nor any ways destroyed, [that is injured,] without being brought to answer by due process of law.

All these acts alike exclude the common law and the laws of England.

Our Colonial and Provincial history teems with proof corroborative of the same fact. We avail ourselves of the following testimony to prove that the fathers of the revolution entertained these views, from a pamphlet upon corporations which has just been published.

Dr. Franklin, wrote as follows, in 1769:—

"Writers on this subject often confuse themselves with the idea that all the King's dominions make one state, which they do not, nor ever did since the conquest. Our Kings have ever had dominions not subject to the English Parliament. At first the provinces of France, of which Jersey and Guernsey, remain, always governed by their own laws, appealing to the King in council only, and not to our courts or the House of Lords. Scotland was in the same situation before the Union. It had the same King, but a separate parliament, and the Parliament of England had no jurisdiction over it. Ireland the same in truth, though the British Parliament has *usurped* a dominion over it. *The colonies were originally settled in the idea of such extensive* dominions of the King and the King only. Hanover is now such a dominion."

It was asserted by an English writer that the colonists "who first migrated from England to settle in America, well knew they were still to continue the subjects of the same government." To which Dr. Franklin, in the piece before quoted from, replies—

"They well knew the contrary. They never would have gone if that had been the case. They fled from your government which oppressed them. If they carried your government with them, and of course your laws, they had better have stayed and endured the oppression at home, and not have added to it all the hardships of making a new settlement. *They carried not your laws;* but had they carried your government and laws, they would now have been subject to spiritual courts, tithes, church acts of parliament, game acts, &c. &c., *which they are not and never were, since their being out of the realm.*"

Dr. Franklin further says—

"*The colonies carried no law with them;* they carried only the power of making laws, or adopting such parts of the English law or of *any other law as they should think* suitable to their circumstances. The first settlers of Connecticut, for instance, at their first meeting in that country, finding themselves out of all jurisdiction of other governments, resolved and enacted, that, till a code of laws should be prepared and agreed to, they would be governed by the law of Moses as contained in the old testament."

The General Assembly of Virginia, May 28, 1765—

"Resolved, that His Majesty's liege people of this most ancient and loyal colony have without interruption enjoyed the inestimable right of being governed by such laws respecting their internal policy and taxation as are derived from their own consent, with the approbation of their sovereign or his substitutes, and that the same hath been constantly recognized by the king and people of Great Britain."

The Legislature of Massachusetts in their answer to Gov. Barnard's Speech, Oct. 25, 1765, say—

"The right of the colonies to make their own laws, and tax themselves, has never, that we know of, been questioned; but has been constantly recognized by the king and Parliament."

The convention of the colonies at New York, October 19, 1765—

"Resolved, That it is inseperably essential to the freedom of a people and the undoubted right of Englishmen, that no taxes be imposed on them, but by their own consent, given personally, or by their representatives; that the only representatives of the people of these colonies are persons chosen therein by themselves, and no taxes ever have been or can be, constitutionally imposed on them *but by their respective legislatures.*"

The Revolutionary Congress of 1774, who are summoned by the commissioners to prove that the English common law was brought here by our ancestors, because that Congress resolved that the respective colonies are entitled to the common law of England, and more particularly to the great and inestimable privilege of being tried by their peers in the vicinage according to the course of that law," did not mean and could not have meant, that the respective colonies brought with them and adopted the common law of England as a code. The commissioners themselves previously admit that our ancestors did not. They say—"It is obvious, that they could not bring with them the *whole* body of the English law then in force; for much of it must have been wholly inapplicable to their situation, and some of it was inconsistent with their policy and prosperity as colonies."

It is well known that at the period of these resolves, 1774, Great Britain asserted the right to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever by acts of Parliament; and had sent colonists to England to be tried for offences committed here. The Congress said, virtually, to the mother country, by your own laws you are acting illegally, by the common law of England representation and taxation must go hand in hand—that you cannot by that law take our citizens and try them within the realm of England, for, by your own laws they are entitled to a trial by a jury of their peers, from their own neighborhood. This resolve does not show what the commissioners assume to be proved by it, the general adoption of the common law by the colonies. This is an important point. The courts and in fact most of the legal profession *assume* the fact, and the commissioners do the same, that our ancestors brought with them the common law, generally, as a body, and a code, when in truth they fled from the uncertainty and tyranny of the common law. We admit, and have before admitted, that some portions of the common law was adopted; that other of its principles may have been incorporated into our statutes; but before any court can rightfully use any of the English common law, it is their duty to show that it was adopted by the province and was "usually practised on in the courts of law" at the adoption of the Constitution in 1780. The *onus probandi* is upon the courts; but instead of taking this right and legal course, the bench assumes that our ancestors brought the common law here—nay more, that it changes here, as the judges change it in Great Britain; and then apply any part of this British law as if it were really a part of our code.

The clause in the respective colonial charters—that English subjects and their children, inhabiting the colonies, shall enjoy the rights and privileges of natural born subjects—does not militate against the right of the colonists to govern by their own laws. The subjects of any of the king's dominions in going into England, were to be entitled to all the rights that subjects born in the realm of England were entitled to. It is equivalent to that clause in the constitution of the United States, which says, that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several states." This provision prevents the citizens of one state being aliens, if they migrate into another state. It gives a Georgian, if coming to Massachusetts, the rights of a native of Massachusetts, but it does not confer on him in Massachusetts the rights he held in Georgia. So, the clause of the charters, cited by the Commissioners, meant only that the colonists should not lose their character nor rights of British subjects in consequence of living or of having been born in the colonies; and it is a far-fetched and puerile construction to say, that such a clause imposed upon the colonists the very laws they fled the mother country to avoid.

We have already shown, in quoting from the old colony records, what the early colonists understood by the term making their laws, as nearly as may be convenient, to the laws of England. Their own laws made by their representatives, and not repugnant to the laws of England, applicable to the colonies, was in their opinion, "according to the free liberties of the free people of England." Having thus shown, we hope satisfactorily to the reader, that the common law was not brought here by our ancestors—that only very inconsiderable portions of it have ever been legally adopted, we shall proceed to examine another part of the commissioners' report, as follows:—

"When a case, not affected by any statute, arises in any of our courts of justice, and the facts are established, the *first question is*, whether there is any clear and unequivocal principle of the *common* law, which directly and immediately governs it, and fixes the rights of the parties. If there be no such principle, the *next question* is, whether there is any principle of the *common* law, which, by *analogy*, or *parity of reasoning*, ought to govern it. If neither of these sources furnishes a *positive solution* of the controversy, *resort is next* had (as in a case confessedly new) to the *principles of natural justice*, which constitute the basis of much of the common law; and if *these principles* can be *ascertained to apply* in a full and determined manner to all the circumstances, *they are adopted*, and decide the rights of the parties. *If all these sources fail*, the case is treated as remediless at the common law, and the only relief, which remains, is by *some new Legislation*, by statute, to operate upon future cases of the like nature."

Here is a precious confession, valuable beyond price. We have long known that such was the practice of the bench; but we did not expect to see it thus frankly avowed, and from so high a source. We beg our readers to examine and re-examine it. To ponder it—to look at it in all its latitude and bearings. It must be a very extraordinary case, considering how very elastic all laws are, under the operation of Judicial construction, that cannot be embraced within existing statutes, nor within the "clear principles of *the* common law"—nor within "the principles of common law by analogy and parity of reasoning"—nor within the "principles of natural justice"—from which latter expression, by the way, we are led to the conclusion that common law and natural justice are at variance. We repeat, it must be a very peculiar case that could not be embraced within any of these rules. It would rarely happen, and we find it does rarely happen, that the judges need any new legislation to enable them to take cognizance of any case, less than once in one hundred thousand cases. Such a course, we grant, is in conformity to the English system, and we know, too, that both our bench and bar, are much better English, than American lawyers; but we do not [illegible] with the genius of our institutions, nor with the positive requirements of our fundamental law. Let us test it by the constitution.

Article tenth of the bill of rights in the constitution of this commonwealth, says—

"Each individual of society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according *to standing laws.*"

But what is this clear common law, this analagous common law, this natural justice, which according to the report of the commissioners—so generally decides cases instead of the statute law? *Is it standing law?* Let the commissioners answer for themselves.

"In truth (they say) the common law is not in its nature and character an absolutely fixed, inflexible system, like the statute law, &c. * * * It is rather a system of elementary principles and of general judicial truths, which are *continually expanding* with the progress of society," &c. This flexible system, expanding to meet the wants of the bench as well as "the progress of society" may be very pleasant to judges who like thus to extend their jurisdiction; but the people prefer and the Constitution requires, "the fixed, inflexible" statute law—that the people shall be governed by *standing laws*, of their own making. The constitution says in the 10th article of the bill of rights—"In fine, the people of this Commonwealth are not controllable by any other laws, than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their assent;" and in other parts it prescribes the form in which that body shall give its assent, namely, *in the General Court assembled.* How do these plain, clear and unequivocal provisions of the constitution correspond, or comport with that system substituted by the judges of "clear common law," of "analogous common law," and of "natural justice" which are "continually expanding" with the progress of society, and also with the passions, interests, prejudices and wants of the bench.

Again, the constitution says, in the 30th article of the bill of rights.—"The judicial shall never exercise the legislative or executive powers, or either of them; to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men." Yet it would appear very clearly from the report of the commissioners, that in applying the elementary principles of the "clear common law," "analogous common law," and those of "natural justice," "which are continually expanding" or contracting, to suit the changing views of the bench, that the judicial were exercising something very like legislative powers, and that too on a pretty large scale. They forget that they are Americans and imagine themselves crown judges sitting on the King's Bench in Westminster Hall. How can the common law, constantly expand, or legally expand at all in this state? Admit that we had some common law at the adoption of the constitution; that little portion, whatever it was, was adopted by the people in the 6th article of the sixth chapter of the constitution in these words—

"All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used and approved in the province, colony, or state of Massachusetts Bay, and *usually practiced upon in the courts of law*, shall still remain and be in full force *until altered or repealed by* the LEGISLATURE, such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution."

Whatever might have been the expanding or flexible character of the common law, or that part of it, *usually practiced upon in the courts of law previous to* 1780, this provision gave to it the fixed, inflexible character of statute law. The judiciary being prohibited by the constitution from exercising legislative powers, could not, lawfully, either expand or contract that

which was then in use, nor could they rightfully interpolate any more upon us. But have they paid any regard to this and many other provisions of the Constitution? We say no. They have interpolated a libel law upon us, in violation of this provision of the constitution, and of another, which not only prohibits them, but all branches of the government, from making such a law. The constitution says, "The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state—it ought not therefore to be restrained in this Commonwealth." The court cannot show that the common law was in force in 1780, on the subject of libels, and the liberty of the press, and *usually practiced upon in the courts of law, at* the time the constitution was adopted—they do not pretend that their libel law is the English common law libel law—they do not assume their jurisdiction under any statute law; where then do they derive it? Surely from those *expansive, elementary principles* of "clear common law," and "natural justice," which, in the hands of a judge of *genius* and *enterprise*, go even in advance of "the progress of society," and leap over the fixed and inflexible systems of the constitution and statutes. These "continually expanding elementary principles" make the opinion of some previous knave or dolt, given from the bench, a precedent more fixed and inflexibly binding upon his successors, than the constitution and the statutes. We need not here detail the judicial outrages upon the rights of our citizens in the libel cases, under this "expanding" power, and which they yet cling to, as though it were a right belonging to them; the facts are too recent to need a recapitulation. But we must revert to one fact to show how these principles sometimes expand.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A frank, if not a flattering answer.—However much the fair sex may be in the habit of concealing their love for the men, there can be no question but they are candid almost to a fault in avowing their antipathy to them, if, capricious creatures, they should happen to entertain any, as the following rebuff, received by Mr H——, a well-to-do citizen at the North End, proves. H——, for many years, has been picking up his crumbs at a gradual, but comfortable and certain rate, by the sale of sailors' slops, and liquors. Latterly, having experienced a change of heart, he came to the conclusion that to trade in ardents was a very heinous sin, and he determined to relinquish the traffic, and also obtain subscriptions to a petition to be appointed to the honorable office of Constable, in order that he might be able to restrain the illicit sale of those obnoxious drugs. One day, he called at the store of his neighbor, Mr M——, and told him that he had made up his mind that it was very wicked to sell grog, and he should accordingly sin no more in the spirit line. "Very well," says Mr M——, "if you think so, you ought to leave off selling it; but as I don't, I shall keep on selling." Mrs M——, like a good and respectful wife, agreed exactly with her husband, and openly expressed her opinion to Mr H——, who replied—"Now Mrs M——, don't you know that it's the natural consequence of intemperance to make all them disturbances what happens all along the street?"

Mrs M.—It's like enough; but people are not obliged to buy liquor, or to get drunk upon it.

H.—Do you think it right to sell it to them, knowing what will probably come to pass?

Mrs M.—If people call for liquor, I calculate they know how to use it.

H.—Then you will sell liquor to people though you know it will be ruinous for them to drink it? Let me, for the sake of reasoning, state a case, by way of example.—Suppose I should come in here to buy a knife to cut my own throat, and you knew that was what I was going to do with it, would you sell it to me?

Mrs M.—*Yes; and then help you to do it!*

An English paper tells the following curious story.—An inquest was recently held over the body of a young man in Bristol, (Eng.) named James Mitchell. Upon evidence it was stated, that the deceased had said to his sister, that people had often told him he was too great a coward to hang himself. And to prove himself no coward he had in *joke* taken a string and fastened it round his neck as he stood on a chair and falling from the chair was actually hung. Verdict: Accidental death, caused by hanging himself in a joke.

☞ There was one of the largest and gayest balls of the season at the Massasoit House on Tuesday evening. The party were highly gratified at the ample accommodations afforded them by Mr Davis, the obliging landlord, and passed the evening in uninterrupted enjoyment. The supper is described as having been superb, and the tables laid with excellent taste. Davis understands these things.

The Lion, under the new *régime*, is very popular so far, and well supported. Laforest, Rowe, Robinson, and several others among the equestrians, are daring and skilful riders—Perez is a wonderful man in his way, and Miss Johnson's Waltz, *a la Taglioni*, a graceful and beautiful dance. Mr Buckley is an enterprising and deserving gentleman, and we hope that he will succeed to his satisfaction.

The Exhibition of the Last Supper.—This sublime moral representation of the solemn ceremony of the Last Supper, now on exhibition at Harding's Gallery, has been much admired, and, we are pleased to learn, visited by large numbers. We hope that the community, generally, will not suffer the exhibition to close without viewing it.

☞ Moore has published one of the finest lithographic prints that we ever saw; it is a copy of Steuart's painting of Bishop CHEVERUS; there is but one defect about it, and that is the hand, which is very bad. For sale at Messer's.

A new belief.—We find the following in an exchange paper.—An Irishman was asked of what *belief* he was. He replied, "Go to the widow Milliken. I owe her twelve shillings. It is her *belief* that I will never pay her, and faith that's *my belief* too."

Distressing Shipwreck.—Loss of Eleven Lives and $1,000,000 in property.—The bark Suzana, belonging to Macao, (China,) while on her passage to that place from Bombay, was cast away on the coast of Caulan, lat. 21 55, near the end of June last, in a gale, by which disaster eleven persons lost their lives, including Senhor H. A. Leira, of Macao. The cargo consisted af 1383 chests of opium, 200 bales of cotton, &c. and the loss of property is estimated at more than *a million of dollars*. The Chinese living on the coast where the bark was wrecked, behaved in the most scandalous manner. It was in fact their eagerness to rob, which occasioned the loss of so many lives. Having passed one end of a rope to the ship, while they retained the other, the unfortunate ship's company committed themselves to it, and were making their way successfully to land, when suddenly the villians who held the rope, in order to rob those who first landed, let go their hold, and the consequence was, that eleven persons lost their lives. With the exception of Mr Leira, they were all natives of the East. The news of the disaster having reached Macao, a brig was sent on the 4th of August to endeavor to save something from the wreck.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

☞ The Western Railroad is now located to the western part of the town of Wilbraham, 49 miles from Worcester, and within eight miles of Springfield. It is mostly surveyed to the western line of the State. It may be opened for travel as far as the Connecticut river, in a year from June next. $300,000 have been paid in and five per cent. more will be called for on the 17th of April next. The capital is three millions of dollars.—*Gloucester Demo.*

LEGISLATIVE STRIKE.

Strikes are very catching now-a-days. Whether these be an infectious virus in the air, or in the water, or in the clothes, or proceed from sympathy, we do not pretend to say. Whatever is invisible, is a subject of speculation, and upon which there is a difference of opinion. We have been particularly gratified, in looking over the proceedings of the General Court, to see some very worthy indications of a *strike* in the Members. We do not mean by the word *strike*, any intent on their part to do each other personal violence; for that would be vulgar, and beneath the dignity of that honorable body. We mean by a strike, that they have concluded not to serve the good people of Massachusetts any longer, without being paid $3 a day instead of the small vulgar sum of $2, while nine-tenths of them could not make one cent a day elsewhere. The Legislature are wise; they have the power in their own hands; and they can strike effectually. They are ninnies if they don't raise their salaries. The people are ready to pay them additional compensation. It would be a great good to the public to devise means to use up the superabundance of the public money.

With due respect to the Honorable Legislature, while we most cordially approve of the members raising their pay from 2 to $3 a day, we would suggest to them, and earnestly urge upon them, the propriety, the duty and the necessity of recollecting others, while they are providing for themselves and their *successors*, for they cannot all expect to be here next winter, especially if, while their number is reduced, they should raise their pay.

Let the salaries of others be raised one half—let the Governor have, after this year, a compensation proportional to that of the Representatives, or $5,500, and in consideration that the present incumbent is *reputed* to be so good a whig, $6000, if chosen again, which is doubtful; let the Lieut Governor have $800 instead of $533 33, the Secretary and Treasurer, $3000 each, instead of $2000, and the Adjutant General $2250 instead of $1500. Also let the Chief Justice have $5250 instead of $3500, and the Associate Justices $4500 each, instead of $3000. We think it would be well to increase the Associate Justices to ten, and perhaps have two Chief Justices; then there would be a full bench when they were all together, unless the bench, upon which they sit, was made longer.

Also, let the salaries of the other public functionaries be increased in the same proportion; because provisions are dear, and rents are high; and it costs a dreadful deal to live.

Let the Legislature look to other classes—to lawyers, doctors, ministers, boarding house keepers, printers, mechanics, &c. &c. Let them *ratify* and legalize the milk-men's strike. Let them remember the barber and the boot black, who rig the gentlemen from head to foot! make them respectable!

Let the Legislature regard the *wants* of the whole people, and legislate for the whole people, instead of the *few*, and those few themselves! In this way, that mammoth assembly would legislate to some good purpose, and their labors would be most grateful to the people.

The members of the legislature are poor men, and most disinterested in their labors for the good of the people. They leave home and their dear families (when they could do nothing but take care of their cattle and bring firewood to their own doors),—they forsake all—for the good of the people, and what do they get for it? Only the contemptible pittance of $2 a day, which after deducting necessary expenses, will leave them only from $100 to $150, one year with another, while at this season they could earn nothing at home! How poorly off they are! How deserving of commisseration! If they were not the most disinterested of men, they would not fail of helping themselves, now that the people have put it in their power! Far be it from us to suppose or to imagine that *with* their present pay, they have waxed fat and kick! No, they have served the public most faithfully, leaving dear homes and all its delicious associations; they have come into the crowded city, and sit in the grand temple of legislation from one to six hours a day, more or less, in all but a pestiferous atmosphere, occupied most intensely for the state, and, as it were, bearing on their shoulders the immense interests of the whole people. Shame to the people, who are able, that they do not rise in a mass, and decently compensate their own representatives! Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askalon, lest other states and other nations hear of it, and be excited to rebellion, and rejoice in being emancipated from burdens which they now suffer. ☜

Feb. 7.

Mr Webster has undoubtedly sent in his "retiracy" to Gov Everett; but this will not be officially or positively announced, till Mr W. has been *epistolized*, and *committeeized*, and teased to the top of his bent, to continue his labors in the whig vineyard. But whiggery is like the barren fig-tree; it bears nothing but leaves. It is useless to dig and root about it any further: all will be labor lost. This Mr W. knows very well. His next resort will undoubtedly be, his old favorite measure, *amalgamation*, which succeeded so well before in re-establisbing the power and the *régime* of the old aristocratic party. We hope the democrats will beware of a second *take-in*. It is unfortunate that Mr Webster, at a critical moment, took the wrong course. On his first coming to this city, he assumed a popular and an independent stand, boldly defying the aristocratic leaders. Had he so continued, he would not be what he now is. He might even perhaps, have been, at this time, the successful competitor for the presidency, instead of the fallen spirit he now is. His great talents are worthy of a better fate. "There is a tide in the affairs of men," &c.

☞The great applause bestowed upon Miss CLIFTON'S *Florinda*, on Monday night, has induced the manager to repeat the *Apostate* this evening. It is a grand character for her, and she does it full justice. Mrs RICHARDSON will play *Clari*, a part in which she is eminently successful—she is a charming lady, and we are rejoiced to hear her extolled by the best and oldest critics in the city.

To morrow and Monday nights will close Miss Clifton's engagement.

Exploring Expedition. A letter received by a gentleman of this city from a distinguished member of the administration party, dated Feb. 5, says—"The Expedition has been attacked by Messrs Cambreleng and Jarvis, and to-morrow and next day will decide its fate. *We shall prevail over all.* The President is firm, and so are most of its friends."

☞We have commenced, upon our First Page, the publication of an elaborate review of the Commissioners' Report upon Codifying the Common Law,—it is very able and conclusive, and should be read by every citizen who values his constitutional rights. It will be concluded in the two succeeding papers.

A State Democratic Convention will be held at New Haven, Conn. on the 15th inst. to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieut Governor, Treasurer, Secretary, and Comptroller of Public Accounts.

A "young widow" advertises in the Salem Advertiser for a situation as a "chamber-*maid*.

Baron Hackett, the comedian, was lately robbed of $300 at Mrs. Peyton's boarding house, in Washington.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.—In the *Senate*, the bill granting an appropriation to the Amherst College was taken up, and supported by Mr Lawrence in a long speech, in favor of endowing seminaries of education liberally; but no question was taken.

Further amendments were offered to bill regulating the rates of exchange, to be taken by banks, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr Lawrence offered an amendment to bill appointing Commissioners, imposing on said Commissioners, the duty of swearing a majority of the directors of new banks, that the specie exhibited in their vaults for inspection was really and actually there as a part of the capital paid in, and for no other purpose, and also that it was to be used as a part of the capital of the bank. Ordered to be printed.

In the *House*, the question of finally passing the amended Resolve, giving $2.50 per day, to the Councillors, Senators, and Representatives, was again debated. As we yesterday predicted, the Resolve was negatived by the decisive vote of Nays 399, to Yeas 123.

Mr Park, of Boston, then moved an Order that the Committee should be instructed to Report a Bill, giving the usual rate of $2.00 per day, with *treble mileage*. Without much debate, the whole Order was adopted. A motion was then made to re-consider so much of the vote as adopted the clause giving treble mileage. A member from Berkshire said, that the gentlemen from his county were glad to get $2,00 a day, and thought it to be enough; for himself, he did not think his own labors worth $2.00 a day; and he would ask, if the Commonwealth did not pay dear enough for Tuesday's day's work, at the rate of a dollar a member? What had the House done on that day that was worth the pay of the members at the present rate of $2.00 a day. Another member demonstrated, that a representative might take his seat, and stay a week, get leave of absence, and by the treble mileage, pocket $72, for his week's work.

The question being taken, the vote was re-considered, and the Order passed without a count, so that the pay will be as heretofore.

Mexico and the United States.—The following summary of the history of the present state of affairs between Mexico and our country, we copy from the New York Gazette:—

"Our relations with the Mexican nation have assumed an air of intense interest, and fears are entertained by many that an open rupture must inevitably take place. We do not participate in these apprehensions, and think that the events which have transpired within the last two or three days will bear us out in the presumption that our intercourse with that republic will be arranged upon amicable and reciprocal principles.

The first cause of alarm grew out of the departure of Mr Gorostiza, the Mexican Envoy Extraordinary, who withdrew himself from our government, in dudgeon that the President would not recall the troops under Gen. Gaines, from Nacogdoches, upon the demand of his Excellency. That step, however, was so closely followed by the President's annual message to Congress—in which any hostile intention or breach of faith towards Mexico, was explicitly disavowed and the necessity of our troops remaining at that post for the time, being clearly explained—as to remove any strong apprehension of hostilities being caused by that hasty step of the Mexican Envoy.

The next thing in the chain of events which, in the opinion of many was to produce a war, was the fact that Gen Santa Anna,—after having been, as every body supposed, outlawed, and a price set upon his head, or at least, any person authorized to deprive him of life if found within their territories by the Mexican government,—was cordially received by the President at Washington, and finally had a ship-of-war placed at his disposal to convey him into the hands of his countrymen, who were immediately to take his head off.

And then comes the return of our minister, Mr Ellis, from Mexico, preceded by a rumor that he had, upon his own responsibility for some flagrant act of the Mexican government, demanded his passports, and on their being refused, had armed himself and friends, with a determination to fight his way to the sea-board and embark for home. All these things were reported, and generally believed by the people, who could not upon such data, see any way in which an open and bloody collision of the countries could be avoided.

But information which has more recently transpired, has, at least in our estimation, put a totally different aspect upon our relations with our southern neighbor. It appears from intelligence by the Ann Eliza, from Vera Cruz, the correctness of which is vouched for by gentlemen direct from the city of Mexico, that so far from Santa Anna having been abandoned by his friends and out-lawed by the temporary government his popularity has waned but little during his misfortunes, and that he is now decidedly the greatest favorite in the coming election for the Presidency, which is evinced by the facts that his greatest rival, Bustamente, was but coolly received in the capital, and the election was postponed for some time in the hope that Santa Anna would be released from captivity, and return to the seat of his own government, in time to secure his own re-election. The state of the case receives confirmation from the anxiety evinced by, and the avidity with which, Santa Anna seized upon the first and most expeditious opportunity of returning to Mexico—which he would hardly have done, had he not felt assured that his head would have been safe in so doing.

By the same arrival we learn, too, that although the present government pro tem. of Mexico is disposed to quarrel with us and actually had a proposition before them to declare war, yet that measure was opposed by the ex-plenipotentiary, Mr Gorostiza and there was no probability of such a step being taken. And finally, it now fully appears, from the letters of Mr Forsyth to Mr Ellis, that the return of the latter gentleman from his mission to the Mexican Government, was in consequence of positive instructions from the President of the U. S., so to do, in case of the refusal or neglect of the Mexican Government to make prompt reparation for certain injuries sustained by our citizens in their intercourse with the ports of the Republic. And this circumstance goes to show that a disposition exists at least among a portion of those who now rule the destinies of Mexico, to engage in a passage of arms with those of the United States.

Under all these circumstances, we are led to believe that Gen. Santa Anna was possessed of information when he reached Washington, which enabled him to convince Gen. Jackson that if he (Gen. St. A.) were once more on the soil of his native country, and at liberty, he could rally his friends around him, and regain his power. And it is not improbable that, convinced from personal observation, of the utter inutility of attempting to re-organise Texas or to trifle with or evade our just demands upon his government for injuries sustained, that he may have given assurances, that in case of success, he will promptly acknowledge the independence of the former, and make full and speedy reparation for the latter. Independently, however, of any contingent promises, Gen. Santa Anna is at present the legitimate President of Mexico, and it was due, in courtesy, by our President, to furnish him with a passage to his own country, if he wished to return thither."

From Bermuda.—By the schr. Catherine, Capt. Howe, we last evening received the Bermuda Royal Gazette of the 24th ult., from which we learn that the ship Roscius, Symmes, from St. Petersburg for New York, put into St. George's on the 17th Jan., then 81 days out, in distress, having sprung her rudder off the Western Islands, after which she attempted to put back to a port in England, but was prevented by boisterous weather and bore up to Bermuda to repair, and would sail again in a few days.

An order has been received from London, constituting St. George's a free port.

The Gazette announces the sailing of His Majesty's ships Cruiser, Capt. Willis, and Gannet, Capt Maxwell, on the 18th, having been ordered by Com. Sir Thomas Usher, to cruise in the neighborhood of the Bermudas, "for the purpose of affording relief to any vessels they may fall in with in distress; there being every reason to apprehend, from the continuance of the late tempestuous weather, which must have swept the American coast, from west to almost north of us, and from the numbers of distressed American vessels that have already reached our ports, coasters as well as European traders, that others, perhaps in a far worse state than any of these, are still near Bermuda." The Gazette adds, and we reciprocate the sentiment—"This humane and considerate attention towards the commerce of a foreign nation, will, we feel assured, be duly appreciated."

There was a severe gale at Bermuda, commencing on the 21st ult. from the southward, which subsequently veered round to west and north west, and continued to blow very heavy on the 24th.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Distressing Casualty.—Last Friday evening, in the south western part of the city of Philadelphia, two men, supposed to have belonged to some canal boats on the Schuylkill, encountering a lime-kiln, and not finding it quite full, attempted to rest themselves on the dark stone coal, several strata of which were laid over the top of the kiln. Both fell asleep, and were found next morning, dead—having been suffocated from the gas which exhaled from the kiln. It is supposed that these unfortunate men perished in the course of an hour after they laid themselves down.

Presidential Election.—The votes of all the candidates for President and Vice President are as follows, excepting the three votes of Michigan:—

President.		Vice President.	
Van Buren	167	Johnson	144
Harrison	73	Granger	77
White	26	Tyler	47
Webster	14	Smith	23
Mangum	11		

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fishing Insurance Company on MONDAY, the 13th day of Feb. next, at 4 o'clk, at their Office, 20 Commercial street, for the purpose of making choice of Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the year ensuing. eptm Per order, MOSES SEWALL, Sec.
jal8

The Grand Jury returned about a dozen indictments, in the Municipal Court, and then announced that they had not concluded the business before them. Against the young man *Merrill*, who was going round the city obtaining small sums on forged orders to pay bills for butter and honey, *six* indictments have been found.

A bill was also returned against *Charles Goodwin*, for forging a check on the Atlantic Bank, in the name of the firm of Lambert & Slade, for the sum of $2,500. He pleaded not guilty; and an argument was made in support of a reduction of the bonds of $4,000, to a much smaller amount. So far as any inference may be drawn from certain provisions in the statutes indirectly bearing on the question, it seems possible that the bonds may be fairly reduced to $2,000, but Judge Thacher has not yet intimated any opinion.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, received in this city, via Havana, states that the brig Talisman, Devereux, from Cape de Verds for Buenos Ayres, struck on the English Bank, at the mouth of the river, and was a total loss—part of the crew only were saved.

The sch William Roscoe, which has been ashore at Tarpaulin Cove, has been got off by the Revenue Cutter, M'Lane, and towed into Wood's Hole.

The ship William Byrnes, (of New York) Macoduck, was lost in the harbor of Valparaiso, previous to Oct. 22, in a violent gale.

The New York Editors not only quarrel, but the boys who carry their papers bite each others ears off.

A Child Burned to Death.—On Friday evening, a fine little boy, seven years old, named Joshua Janes, whose parents reside in Hester street, was left alone in a room where there was a fire, which was communicated by some accident to his clothes, and he was burned so dreadfully that he died a few hours after. His screams were heard by some persons who reside in another part of the house, and they immediately hastened to his assistance, but unfortunately too late to prevent the fatal result.—*N. Y. J. Com.*

For the Boston Morning Post.

AMATORY STANZAS.—BY A MR SMITH.

Fair girl, I often saw you walk
Along the crowded street,
And when you vanished, wondered when
We next again should meet.
I thought your face was very fair,
Your form, exceeding fine,
And sighed—"How happy should I be
If I could call her mine!"

When I came home, I went to sleep
And saw you in my dreams;
That face, and form, were in my heart,
Like stars in mirror-streams:—
Those eyes shone on me like the light
Of gems and jewels rare;
And I told many people that
They were above compare.

Your cheeks outvie the summer rose,
Your hands are white as snow,
Your feet are small as feet should be,
Your dress is "all the go."
I loved you, lovely Sally Jones,
When first I saw you smile,
And since that day, ah, me! oh, dear!
I've loved you all the while.

I love you now—for I have heard
Your voice's silver tone!
I walked behind you home one noon,
When you were quite alone.
Your little feet slipped on the ice
And down your figure fell—
You rose, and softly said—"By gosh!
I guess I cut a swell!"

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Feb 6, 1837.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At market, 330 Beef Cattle, and 1100 Sheep, and 40 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Last week's prices were fully sustained; a few Cattle were sold without weighing, probably at something more than our highest quotations. We quote extra 7 75; first quality at $7 a 7 50; second quality $6 50 a $7; [illegible]

Sheep—Market continues heavy. Lots were taken at 3 50, 4 25, 4 75, 5 75, and $6, and a lot very large and fine at 7 60.

Swine—No lots sold—at retail 10 and 11.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED—And for sale at the Office of the Morning Post. Price 12½ cents, single, $6 pr hundred—Remarks upon the Rights and Powers of Corporations, and of the Rights, Powers, and Duties of the Legislature towards them. Embracing a review of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire, given in 1819. By a Citizen of Boston. f4

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT THE ODEON. On SABBATH EVENING, at 7 o'clock, there will be a Temperance Meeting, at which several gentlemen will make addresses, on different views of the Temperance Reformation. Publications will be circulated—the public are invited to attend.
JOHN C. WARREN,
MOSES GRANT,
WALTER CHANNING,
Committee of Council of State Temperance Society.
feb9 *

PENNY POST NOTICE.—The Postmaster of Boston has appointed four persons as Penny Post. All persons wishing their letters delivered by the Penny Post, will please have their letters directed to the street and the number where they reside, and their letters will meet with immediate attention. jan26

NOTICE.—The 6th number of the Boston Radical will be issued on Saturday Feb. 11, on an enlarged sheet. feb4

MR. EMERSON'S EIGHTH LECTURE on the Philosophy of History at the Masonic Temple, will be delivered ☞ THIS EVENING, ☜ at 7 o'clock.
Subject—Manners.
Tickets for sale at HILLIARD, GRAY & CO'S. and at COLMAN'S. f8

SOCIAL LIBRARY NO 1.—All persons having bills against Social Library No 1, are requested to present them for payment to the Treasurer, at 65 Broad st, immediately. eopis1w* feb7

NORTHERN DEBATING SOCIETY.—Members are notified that a meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 10th inst. at 7 o'clock to act upon certain proposed amendments of the Constitution and By-Laws.
f8 3tis Per order, B. H ANDREWS Sec'y.

MARRIED.

At Bradford, Mr E. J. M. Hale of Haverhill, to Miss Lucy L. Parker, of B.

At New Orleans, Mr William L. Henry, to Miss Mary Ann Cronican, both of this city.

On the ice, in the middle of the Mississippi, opposite to Stephenson, Mr Cline to Miss Wilson, of Rockingham, deservedly known as the "belle of the bluff."

DIED

In this city, 5th inst. James Augustus, son of Capt James Balls, 10 mos.

7th inst Miss Esther C. Smith, 31.

At New York, 4th inst. Mrs Elizabeth F. wife of Mr Washington Smith, of Charlestown, 26.

8th inst. Mrs Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. John White, of the U. S. Navy, 51.

7th inst. Mrs Hannah Lacoste, relict of the late John B. Lacoste, of this city, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H.

At Charlestown, 7th inst. of lung fever, Mr Samuel Beck, 40, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H.

Deaths in this city last week, 43; males 25, females 18.

At Marblehead on Tuesday morning, Rebecca, relict of the late Mr Benj. T. Reed, aged 62, and in this city, yesterday morning, Elizabeth, wife of John White, Esq. of the U. S. Navy, aged 51, eldest daughter of the late William Blacker, Esq of Marblehead.

IMPORTATIONS.

RIO GRANDE. Brig Cedric—6024 ox and cow hides, 26 horse do, 24 pipes marrow, 17 bales hair, 1 do horse do, 12 bales wool, 3800 horns, 2 bales calfskins, 39 bbls 60 demijohns neats' foot oil, 16 bbls grease.

SMYRNA. Brig Gazelle—1 bbl raisins, 113 do red do, 90 sacks walnuts, 5607 drums figs, 156 sacks 48 bales almonds, 5 bbls old copper, 22 sacks yellow berries, 8 bales goats' hair, 12 boxes leeches, 157 bales wool.

TRIESTE. Brig Impulse—1118 staras (3200 bush) corn, 743 staras (2000 bush) rye.

MANSANILLA. Brig Pamelia—108 logs mahogany, 174 do cedar, 35 pieces lignumvitae, 140 lancewood poles.

MARACAIBO. Brig Grandee—140 tons fustic, 49 bush corn.

MATANZAS. Brig Franklin—338 hhds 4 bbls molasses, 1 bag coffee.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—Thursday, Feb. 9, 1837.

Sun Rises,	Sun Sets,	Moon Sets.	High Water.
h7 05m	h5 25m	h10 42m am	h2 16m

SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1837.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

ARRIVED

Brig Impulse, Holmes, Trieste Oct 18, Algeiseras Dec 2.—Spoke, 17th ult, lat 39, lon 61 50, Br bark Brothers, Pool, 60 days fm Liverpool for St John, NB and was supplied with a bbl of flour; 25th, lat 33, lon 67, bark Norfolk, hence for New Orleans, and received supplies of provisions, sails, rigging, &c.

Brig Gazelle, Foxwell, Smyrna 21st, St James Castle 25th Nov. Sailed in co with brigs Messenger, Loring, for Boston; Blucher, Loring, for New York. Brigs Magnet, Knowles, sailed 16th, and Sarah Abigail, Carey, 17th, for Boston; sch Sea Eagle, Drew, sailed 18th for do; brig Thoosa, Powers, do 20th. Passed Gibraltar 23d Dec. Spoke, Jan 5, lat 36 13, lon 40½, brig Glosner, 13 days fm Salem for Africa.

Brig Cedric, Doyle, Rio Grande, 27th Nov.

Brig Franklin, Hart, Matanzas, 18th ult. Left ships Cabinet, Berry, for Hamburg next day, and others. [See Matanzas report below.]

Brig Grandee, Gilchrist, Maracaibo, 31st Dec. Left brig Oswego, Snow, for Boston, 30 days.

Brig Hector Farrow, New Orleans 10th, SW Pass, 12th Dec, via Tarpaulin Cove. Spoke 21st ult, lat 30½, lon 59 20, brig Maria Theresa, hence for New Orleans; 31st, off Cape Hatteras, sch Fairplay, Whiting, 25 days fm Kingston, Mass., for Elibazeth City.

Brig Triumph, Wright, Gonaives, via Bordeaux.

Brig Pamelia Smith, Mansanilla 9th ult, via Vineyard.

Brig Cecelia, Nickerson, Baltimore. Passed last evening, off Highlands of Cape Cod, brigs Chickasaw, from Baltimore, and Splendid, fm Savannah, both for Boston.

Brig Splendid M'Kenzie Savannah.

Brig Chickasaw, Eldridge, Baltimore.

Sch Dusky Sally, Prior, Gonaives, via Vineyard.

Sch Uncle Sam, Taylor, Fredericksburg.

Sch Harriet, Taylor, Norfolk.

Sch Monitor Harding, New York.

Sch Henry, Brown, Goucester.

Sch Satellite, Trefethen, Dover.

Sch Flash, Card, Dover.

Signal for a brig.

CLEARED.

Ship Bazar, Homan, New Orleans; brigs Herald, Barnicoat, Pernambuco and a market; Georgiana, Howes, Philadelphia; schs Coral Rock, James Needham, Savannah; Branch, Burnham, Gloucester.

[Topliffs' Correspondence.]

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb 4—Arr Rochester, Hinckley, Boston for New York, with the loss of an anchor last night on the Shoals.

Sailed in the afternoon, brigs Jasper, and Triumph; schs Deposite, Rochester, and Henry—the latter with part of the Wm Roscoe's cargo, and has gone to Edgartown for the remainder.

5th—Passed by, sch Leonidas, Hazlegrove Boston for New York—a number of vessels have passed up the North channel, bound W.

6th—No arrival. The harbor and Sound is blocked up by drift ice.

In port, brig Pamelia, and sch Planet, both for Boston.

8th—No arrival—no vessel in port at noon. Passed by, at the Eastward, several brigs and schs.

The brig Cherokee, Smith, 150 dass from Bombay for Boston, passed by on Tuesday forenoon.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Ship Fortitude, Spaulding, hence, in Calcutta River, Sept 4.

At Singapore, Oct 8, ships Silas Richards, Pearce, from New York; Duxbury, Giddings, fm Batavia.

Sailed fm Trieste, Nov 25, Richmond, Burroughs, New York.

At Buenos Ayres, Nov 24, Cenning, for Rio Janeiro, 9; Fair American fm Salem.

At Port Alegre, Dec 20 Pulaski, Hamilton, Baltimore, ldg.

Brig Mary Ann, Harding, sailed fm St Thomas 8th ult. for St Croix (not Boston, as reported yesterday.)

At Bermuda 25th ult, ships Roscious of and for Boston fm Cronstadt in distress; Canton, fm Malaga for Baltimore, with loss of mate, and capt sick; Amelia, fm London for Philadelphia, in distress; brigs Perseverence Burnham, of Kennebunk fm Exuma for Baltimore with loss of sails, &c; schrs Arab, Haskell, fm Curacoa for New York, with loss of sails, &c; Franklin, Chase, of and for Portland, fm Richmond, cargo damaged and vessel rpg; Enterprise, Wilkins, of Salem, for Apalachicola condemned. Warwick, Grozier, of Bangor, wtg; Two Brothers, Albee, of Boston; at do 20th, Amethyst, Titcomb for Turks Island.

At Havana, 23d ult, India, New York, ldg; Norna for do; Chas Henry, disg; Hellespont, for New Orleans; Bohemia, ldg; Cordelia, (supposed the Cordelia, Jones, hence) disg; Gustav, fm New Orleans do; Rice Plant do; Erie Smith, fm Buenos Ayres just arr; Hyperion, from Portland; Latona, for Mobile; Baltic, unc; Emperor, for New Orleans. Sailed same day, Halcyon, ank Teazer, for New Orleans.

At Matanzas, 26th ult. John & Edward, Gordon, fm Portland, disg; Cordelia, Crockett, unc, cargo sold; Charlotte, Thomas, do do; Lincoln, Doughty, do unsold; Confuscius, Portland, wtg; Leo, Ilsley, Baltimore, same day; Wm Henry, Warren, 12; New Columbia do disg; Laurel, for Providence, ldg; Clyde, Bristol, just arr; Neptune, do disg; Nereus Gladding, do arr 20th; Centurion, for Philadelphia, ldg; Cervantes, do; Victory, do wtg cargo; George, Knight, for Cardenas; Rovena, disg; Mechanic, Portland, same day; Olive Branch, Merry, New York, disg; Thos Gener, do do, Michigan, Airey, wtg cargo. Brig Austin, for Providence, sailed same day.

SPOKEN.

Jan 25, lat 27, lon 79 49, ship Harriet & Jessie, 8 days fm Mobile for Liverpool.

About 30th ult, sch Glide, of Portland, fm Baltimore for Elizabeth City.

Jan 26, lat 33, lon 94 25, brig Trio, Humphrey, 43 days from Havana, with loss of sails, and short of provisions and water—had been driven off the coast 3 times.

Jan 9, lat 26 30, lon 72, sch Triton, 19 days fm New London, rudder gone in the neck, and hanging by two pintles only—intended to put into Key West.

ARRIVALS, CLEARANCES, &c.

PORTLAND, Feb 4—Cld Exeter, Patterson, Boston.

6th—Cld Wm Harris, Churchill, Cuba; 3d, Caroline, Bucknam, Havana.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb 7—Arr Rodman, Lewis, from Pacific Ocean, 1800 bbls sp oil.

Sailep Red Robbin, Marion, Norfolk.

WARREN, RI Feb 6—Arr Emigrant, Smith, Matanza.

NEW YORK, Feb 6—Arr Cornelia, Henry, Tobago; Jones, Herbert Charleston; Catharine, Howe, Bermuda.

Cld Niagara, Besher, Charleston; Augusta, Pomeroy, Savannah; Maria, Hutchinson, Sta Martha; Sarah Elizabeth, Sexton, Africa, via Salem; Virginia, Holmes, Havana; Commerce, Dash eld, New Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 6—Cld Bourne, Cole, Matanzas.

NORFOLK, Jan 21—Cld Celerity, Barbadoes; Hunter, Benthal, and Mary, Williams, New Orleans. Feb 1, arr James, St Citts.

RICHMOND, Jan 30—Arr Falos, Raynes, Newburyport; Mount Moriah, Stackpole, New Orleans, via Norfolk.

ELIZABETH CITY, Jan 29—In port, schs Planet, Curtis, for New Bedford; Aurelia, Providence; Perfect Dighton.

CHARLESTON, Feb 1—Cld Aldrich, Norgrove, Mobile.

Sailed Calhoun, O'Neill, New York. In the offing, ship Medora, fm Liverpool.

MOBILE, Jan 17—Arr Sarah, Chandler, Portland.

A RARE CHANCE.—Great sale of Clothing, at Nos 37 and 39 Ann st, consisting of 750 Coats, viz: dress, frock and surtout coats, of every shade and quality, and of the most approved style. Also, a great assortment of Coatees, Camlet wrappers, Mohair, Lionskin and Petersham Surtouts, of every quality—3000 pairs of Broadcloth, Cassimere Buckskin and Satinet Pantaloons, of the latest patterns—2500 velvet, silk, bombazine, valencia and marseilles Vests of every style—linen, cotton and flannel shirts.
Also, an assortment of Bosoms, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Gentlemen are invited to call and judge for themselves—every article will be marked in figures.
N. B. The above articles will be sold lower than any previous sale in this city. epistf feb9

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of OTIS, RICH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by OTIS RICH.
OTIS RICH,
EDWARD A. RICH.
Feb. 8th, 1837.

The stock of Boots and Shoes, at No 24 Broad st, is now selling off at reduced prices, to close the concern. feb9

LONDON ILLUSTRATED WORKS, received this day at COLMAN'S Literary Rooms, viz:—Switzerland, Nos 26 and 27, completing the work—Adventures Gil Blas, No 6—National Gallery Pictures, Nos 56, 57—Ports and Harbors of Great Britain, No 8. feb9

NAHANT BANK BILLS—Wanted at CLARK'S Exchange Office, No 6 City Hall. istf feb9

100 DOZEN Davids' Writing Fluid, very superior quality, received per Cambridge, from the manufacturer, for sale by S. COLMAN, 121 Washington street.
feb9

D'ISRAELI'S NEW NOVEL—A tale of Love—Sea Life, by Wm. Sullivan, at COLMAN'S. feb9

TO SELL OR LEASE, that large and valuable Wharf on Broad, late Sea street, occupied by E. Hayward. Possession given immediately—for terms and plans apply to THOMAS C. AMORY, JR., No 4 Court square.
ap 27 eopis

VEGETABLE LIQUID ROUGE—Composed entirely from flowers, the only article which imitates nature, and is perfectly free from every impure substance. A few dozen of the above just received from the proprietor, Gouroud, for sale at E. E. DYER'S, 106 Washington street.
jan24 epistw

ORANGES AND WALNUTS.—150 boxes English Walnuts, of superior quality—100 do Sicily Oranges for sale by DANIEL DRAPER, No 9 Market square.
feb7 eopis2w

SODA FOR WASHING.—10 casks Sal Soda—for sale low, by LEWIS & CO 118 State street. is5m

LION THEATRE

RE-OPENED UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR BUCKLEY.

PRICES REDUCED. BOXES, 50 Cents. PIT, 25 Cents.

ENTIRE EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 9,

The Evening's performance will commence with a GRAND FIGURATIVE CAVALCADE, After which, various other performances.

The whole to conclude with the COBBLER'S DAUGHTER.

FOR ST. THOMAS.—8th inst. The superior schooner MAY, L. Stevens, Master, will sail as above—for freight or passage apply to LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 21 Commercial wharf. 6tis f2

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE. With dispatch. The fast sailing coppered brig PICO, J. Crowell, master, is lying at Foster's whf—having half her freight engaged, will have immediate dispatch, and take steam at the Balize. For freight or passage apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk street. 6sp f6

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DESPATCH LINE. With despatch. The first class coppered brig OLD COLONY, Capt Crosby, will sail as above—for balance of freight or passage apply to the master on board, opposite No 72 Long whf, or to DANIEL DESHON 6 Long whf. feb6 Shippers are requested to send receipts with their goods. Steam taken at the Balize.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—Packet Line. The fast sailing coppered bark JANE, Forster, master, is loading at Commercial wharf, having part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch, and take steam at the Balize. For freight or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st. j27

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. With dispatch, The fast sailing coppered bark LEDA, Capt Lewis, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply on board, at India whf, or to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long whf. d20 Shippers are requested to send receipts with their goods.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. The new fast sailing copper fastened schr COLUMBIA, Capt Baker, will sail as above—for freight, which will be taken low, apply to the master on board, at Eastern Packet Pier, or to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long whf. feb9

FOR SAVANNAH. The regular packet brig SEA ISLAND, Morgan, master. For freight or passage apply to JOSIAH WHITNEY, No 43 Central whf, or to the master on board, opposite. feb3

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The superior copper fastened bark STRAFFORD, 314 tons register, 1 year old, carries about 1500 bales cotton, built of white oak, thoroughly fastened, well found, and is in every respect a first rate vessel of her class. For terms and other particulars, apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long whf. feb6

VESSEL WANTED. Wanted to charter, a good vessel of 200 to 230 tons burthen, for a voyage to the West Indies and back. Immediate dispatch given. Apply to P. S. SHELTON. 44 India whf. feb3

FOR SALE. The coppered and copper fastened brig PATRON, as she came from sea, well found in sails and rigging, in good order, with a full inventory—her tonnage 177 7 95—built at Newburyport, and in order for a voyage, without any expense. Apply to P. S. SHELTON, 44 India wharf.

FOR SALE. The fast sailing substantial high deck brig ENTERPRISE, 127 tons register, built of good materials, carries well, and will be sold very low, to close a concern.—Apply to Capt. Tufts on board, at Piper's wharf, or to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long whf. d5

FOR SALE. A new low deck schooner on the stocks, 68 feet long, 19 feet beam, 6½ feet hold, built of the best materials, and will be sold low. Apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long whf. j9

FOR SALE. The fast sailing copper fastened sch MARIA, 93 tons register, built of the best materials, 3 years old, carries well, and is well calculated for the fishing or southern trade. Apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long whf. d28

FOR SALE. The new copper fastened schr PEARL, 40 tons register, built of the best materials, sails and carries well—will be sold low on application to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long whf. d28

TO LET. A part of house No 89 High st, to a small family without children—consisting of 3 rooms and privilege in kitchen—hard and soft water, and good cellar. Apply to I. TOWLE, at the house, or at No 6 Oliver st.—Rent $150. jn19 eopistf

TO BE LET. 5 new brick dwelling houses, viz: 1 in Lindal place—1 on Cambridge st—and 3 on Grove st. Said houses are substantially built, and have an abundance of pure water.—They will be leased for a term of years at low rents. Apply to GRENVILLE T. WINTHROP, No 17 Court st. j21 TuTh&Stf

TO LET. Store No 134 State street, now occupied by Messrs Stearns & Crosby—possession given the first day of March. Inquire of EDW. W. BRADLEY, rear of said store. jan25 eopis

BOARD. Pleasant apartments, with board, can be obtained by applying to THOMAS MURPHY, 22 Atkinson st. To let, a front parlor, suitable for a professional gentleman, with or without board. eopistf j7

BOARD. A gentleman and lady, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with genteel apartments in a newly finished house in a pleasant and central part of the city, four minutes walk from State st. Apply at this office. jan21 eopistf

MOUNT WASHINGTON HOUSE. FAMILIES and single Gentlemen desirous of securing board for the Fall and Winter, can obtain every accommodation at the Mount Washington House. Omnibusses run constantly, rendering access to the centre of the city very easy. s20

TO LET. House No 3 South Cedar st, at a reasonable rent, immediate possession given. Apply to CHARLES C. PAINE, 17 Court st. istf jan25

TO LET. Two rooms, 55 by 15 feet each, well lighted, with cellars under the same, situated next to the Exchange Coffee House. Inquire of E JACKSON, Bath street. j7

TO LET. A good brick dwelling house situated on Charles st.—Also, chambers in Cornhill. Apply to the subscriber in Joy's Building, 81 Washington st. A. COTTING. feb3 epos2w

TO LET. To let, those pleasant rooms over Benjamin Loring & Co. No 122 State street, fronting Broad street, lately occupied by Winkley & Dickinson. Inquire of BENJAMIN LORING & CO. is feb6

FOR SALE OR TO LET. T. S. WILSON offers for sale or to let, his baking establishment in Fitchburg, Mass. consisting of Bakehouse, with two good ovens, two Dwelling Houses, Store House and other out houses, with as good a run of business as any other in this country.

There has been baked from this establishment within the last year, from ten to twelve hundred barrels flour.

T. S. WILSON.

Fitchburg, Feb. 7, 1837. lawis* feb9

FOR SALE. 2 small brick houses situated in South Margin street—inquire at No 32, Commercial whf. eoplm* feb9

FOR SALE. A good brick house with every convenience on Pinckney st. Apply to CHA'S WADE, 108 State st. feb9

PALM LEAF and PALM LEAF HATS.—300,000 Palm Leaves, superior quality. 3000 doz. Palm Leaf Hats, for sale by COCHRAN & BOWMAN, 52 Chatham st. is3tawlm f1

BEESWAX.—500 lbs prime yellow Beeswax, for sale by WILLIAM WARD & CO. corner India and Milk streets. eop2w jan26

SPANISH CIGARS.—10 M Principe—25 M assorted brands Spanish, for sale by BRADSHAW & PARKER, 5 Blackstone street. is3m d19

CARRAGEEN.—3 bales Carrageen, or Irish Moss, just received and for sale by WILLIAM WARD & CO. corner Milk and India sts. eopis2w feb4

GOLD LEAF, &c.—Gold and Silver Leaf constantly on hand and for sale in any quantity at the lowest manufacturers prices by WM. WARD, & CO., Corner of Milk and India sts. eopis4w j21

TREMONT THEATRE.

3d Night of MISS CLIFTON'S RE-ENGAGEMENT.

THIS EVENING, Feb 9.

Will be presented the play entitled the APOSTATE! Or the Fate of Grenada.

Florinda — Miss Clifton

After which, the drama called CLARI.—Or The Maid of Milan.

Clari — Mrs Richardson

Prices—Boxes, $1. Third Tier, 75 cents. Gallery, 25 cts.

GRAND EXHIBITION!—An exhibition of Statuary, representing the LAST SUPPER, is now open at Harding's Gallery, School street. The figures are as large as life, and present in a striking view, one of the most interesting events in the life of our SAVIOUR. It is hoped that the religious and moral portion of the community will be disposed to encourage an exhibition so well calculated to promote and strengthen the cause of virtue and christianity. feb7 epis1w

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF FINE ARTS is now open at 63 Union st. in the Hall lately occupied by the Zoological Institute, where it will remain through the season. Open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets to admit a gentleman and lady, $2. tf n1

ORATORIO OF DAVID.—The HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY will perform the Oratorio of David, on SUNDAY EVENING, 12th inst. commencing at 7 o'clock precisely. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at Parker & Ditson's, and at the door of Boylston Hall on the evening of performance. feb9 J. HILL BELCHER, Sec'y.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled. The memorial of the Proprietors of Malden Bridge.

THE undersigned, in behalf of the Proprietors of Malden Bridge, respectfully represent that on the first day of March, in the year 1787, Thomas Russell and his associates were incorporated by the authority of the General Court, by the name and title of the Proprietors of Malden Bridge, for the purpose of building a bridge where the Penny Ferry has been usually kept, and that by the 3d Section of their Charter the said Company were authorized to demand certain rates of toll, as particularly set forth in said Section, "Provided that when Fifty Years from the first opening of said Bridge are expired, the General Court from thence forward may regulate the rate of toll." The said Bridge having been opened on the first day of October, 17—, the fifty years from the opening of the same will have expired before the next Session of the General Court. Deeming it to be for the interest of all parties that the rates of toll for the time to come, should be established with as little delay as possible, your memorialists would respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, leaving it with them to take such measures in the premises, as to their wisdom shall seem equitable and just.

SAM'L PAYSON, President. In behalf of the Proprietors.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. IN SENATE, Jan 28, 1837.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition with this order thereon, to be served on the Town Clerks of each of the Towns of Malden and Charlestown, fourteen days, at least, before the 22d day of February next, and a like copy to be published three days subsequent, in the Boston Morning Post, a newspaper printed in the City of Boston—the last publication to be six days, at least before the 22d day of February next—that all persons interested, may then appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petitioners should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 30, 1837, Concurred. L. S. CUSHING, Clerk.

A true Copy, Attest, CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk of Senate. f8 3spis

DOMESTICS—37 inch brown Sheetings, 28 do do Shirtings, 29 do do Drillings } Hampshire Manufacturing Co. Satinets, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Drab Kerseys, Cassimeres, Negro Cloths. } Neponset Co. 37 inch Shirting Stripes, 28 do do do } Columbian Manuf. Co. Tickings, 37 inch Shirting Stripes, 27 do heavy blue Denims. } Methuen Co. 37 inch brown Sheetings, 28 do do Shirtings, } Portsmouth Co.

For sale by GRANT, SEAVER & CO., 5 Liberty square. f8—epis3m

PER SHIP NEW JERSEY—22 packages of new and fashionable goods, in part as follows, viz:—

Polish, Bottle, Invisible, Apple, Roman Purple, Violet, Black Blue, Olive, Brown, Green, Olive and Waterloo Broadcloths.
New styles of Imperial Linen Drillings.
Flexible silk Buttons.
Paris and horn Buttons.
Bone brace and pea jacket do.
Super Dundee Canvass.
4-4 bleached Linens.
Women's white, brown, slate, and merino colored, 2, 3, and 3 and 5 thread cotton Hosiery.
Woman's lace front do do.
Merino Pantaloons.
India Rubber Straps.
Mulgrave, Railroad, striped, mixed ribbed, and Saxony Plaid Cassimeres.
Regent striped and Austerlitz fancy Cotton Drillings.
New styles of fancy wove Quiltings.
New styles gilt Buttons.
Fancy merino and silk coat do.
Bookfold Shirtings.
Checked Cambrics.
Jaconets and Cambrics.
Men's white, brown, and colored, plain and ribbed cotton Hosiery.
Men's brown and white cotton Drawers and Shirts.
White and colored nett Braces, &c &c.

ALMY, BLAKE & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Milk street, nearly opposite Kilby street. is2m feb 1

GREAT SALE OF CLOTHING—at Nos. 11 & 13, Washington street, four doors from Dock Square, Boston, numbering 10,000 garments, at 15 per cent. less than cost, comprising the largest and most perfect assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING ever offered in this city; consisting, in part, of the following:—1000 Over Garments, of every description; about 2000 Dress and Frock Coats, of Superfine, Medium, and Low Priced cloths; 2500 pairs Pantaloons, and 3000 vests, of every desirable pattern. Every article will be marked at the above discount and no farther deduction will be made. Any articles purchased will be exchanged, if desired.

☞Gentlemen wishing to replenish their Wardrobes will do well to embrace this opportunity, as the articles will be offered at very little than half the usual prices, the determination being to close the Stock.

N. B. The sale will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 8, at 9 o'clock, and continue four days. f8.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—HENRY RANDALL, 405 Washington street, has just received from auction, 3 cases dark rich London Prints, from 1 shilling to 25 cents per yard—3 cases dark American do, from 10 cts to 1s—1 case col'd cambrics, at 10 cts per yard—1 do super Cotton Flannels at 1s—75 doz col'd worsted hose and kid gloves, from 20 to 62 cts per pr—65 doz linen cambric hdkfs, from 12½ to 50 cts—fancy hdkfs, from 10 to 50 cts—500 bundles white and col'd sewing cotton, 1s—50 ps 6-4 fine bishop lawns and plaid muslins, from 25 to 62 cts per yard—fine Irish Linens, from 37½ cts to $1 per yard—a variety of laces, muslins, silks and silk vestings—blk Velvets—Broadcloths and Cassimeres.

Also, a very large assortment of cotton domestic goods, from 6d to 1s per yard.

Purchasers wishing to get good bargains, are respectfully invited to call before purchasing, at 405 Washington st. feb4 iseptf

RUSSELL, BUCKNAM & CO. have removed from No 27 North Market, to Nos 5 and 6 Blackstone street, in the new block, opposite the New England Coffee House, and will continue the Shoe and Leather Business, as heretofore. eop2w* feb7

MALAGA RAISINS.—470 Casks—160 half casks—150 boxes Muscatel—200 boxes Bloom—176 half boxes do—all Geo. Loring's brand. For sale by LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 21 Granite wharf. 3wis j11

SUPERIOR PATENT FRICTION MATCHES—for the immediate production of a light, caused by rubbing the match quick and lightly against any hard substance. These matches, for quickness, sureness, and safety, surpass any ever yet in America. Warranted not to be in the least affected by the damp atmosphere, or impaired by long keeping. For sale by LEWIS & CO, 118, State street, the only authorized agents for the city of Boston. Be particular to call as above, as a spurious article is circulated. s24 epistf

COAL.—Constantly for sale at the lowest prices, the genuine Peach Orchard Coal, a superior article for grates—also the Mammoth Vein on Broad Mountain, suitable for grates, as well as for various manufacturing purposes—likewise the Newcastle, Orrel, Cannel, Sydney, Bridgeport and Welch Coals, prepared for grates and Smith's use, respectively. Old customers and the public generally are requested to call and judge for themselves. Inquire at my wharf, on the Canal, Warren Bridge Avenue, or at my office, No 20 Broad street AARON BANCROFT. jan20 epistf

PER SHIP LIVERPOOL.—58 packages of new and desirable Goods, this day received by ALMY, BLAKE & CO. Nos 83 and 85 Milk st, nearly opposite Kilby st. feb7 islm

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.—40 cases Broadcloths—colors—Blue, Black, Brown, Wine and Green. 15 cases Cassimeres, Plaids and Stripes, of various patterns—colors woven in. Just rec'd from the Rock Bottom and Slater Mills. For sale at No. 36 Water street, by CHARLES BRADLEY & CO. j4

BANCA TIN AND SPELTER.—For sale by EDW WINSLOW, 6 Broad Street. istf se26

NATIONAL THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, FEB. 9, Will be presented the Opera of ROB ROY! Or—Auld Lang Syne.

Rob Roy, — Smith
Helen McGregor, — Mrs Pelby

To conclude with the farce of MISCHIEF MAKING.

Nicholas Dovetail, — Wills

Prices—Boxes 75 cents. Pit 37½ cents. Gallery 25 cents.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—SPEAR'S BENEFIT—Mr Spear respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that his Benefit is fixed for FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, on which occasion will be presented O'Keefe's sterling Comedy of WILD OATS, or the Strolling Gentleman, embracing the whole strength of the company. After which, Songs, Dances &c. To conclude with the admired domestic Drama, called PETER BELL THE WAGONER, or, The Murderers of Massiac. Peter Bell—Mr Comer. Martin, (as originally performed by him in Boston,) Mr Spear. feb7

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE. THE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY do hereby give notice, that their Capital Stock now invested according to law, is

$300,000.

that they continue to insure on Marine risks, against the perils of the SEA—and on buildings and merchandise, against the hazard of FIRE, not exceeding $30,000 on any one risk.

JOHN K. SIMPSON, President.

JOHN STEVENS, Secretary istf m4

THE TREMONT INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that their Capital Stock is

$200,000.

all of which is invested according to Law; and that they continue to insure on Marine Risks, against the perils of the Seas—and on Buildings and Merchandize, against the hazard of Fire, not exceeding $20,000 on any one risk.

j1 istf J. BINNEY, President.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The Charlestown Mutual Fire Insurance Company hereby give notice that having complied with the requirements of their act of incorporation, they are now ready to make Insurance upon buildings, merchandise, and other property, by application at their office, No 40 Main street. CH'S. THOMPSON, Pres.

WM. SAWYER, Secretary. epistf

Charlestown, Jan. 26, 1837.

ALMY, BLAKE & CO. IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, AND DEALERS IN WOOLENS, Nos. 83 and 85 Milk street nearly opposite Kilby street, in the new Granite Block.

Wm. Almy,
George B. Blake.
Joseph W. Patterson.

feb 1 istf

WILSON & WESTON, COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNIES AT LAW, (Stillwater) Orono, Me.

NATHANIEL WILSON,
NATHAN WESTON.

Refer to Hon. Peleg Sprague, Mess s. John D. Gardiner & Co.

n9—epis3m

WILLIAM H MILTON & CO. MERCHANT TAILORS, Nos. 4 and 6 FANEUIL HALL. aug 30 is

JOHN WILSON & SON, DRAPERS & TAILORS, 24 Court street, Tudor's Buildings. jan21

ALDEN BRADFORD, NOTARY PUBLIC, No 26 State street, in the Merchants' Bank Building. jan30 10tis

TILESTON & KEMP, Wholesale Dealers in Clothing, for the Southern and Western Markets—Nos. 10 and 12 Water street.

OTIS TILESTON,
RUFUS C KEMP. istf feb8

JOHN A. BOLLES, COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY AT LAW. 10 Court street, Boston. j12 Tu&Th.is6m

THE subscribers have sold their stock of W. I. goods to J. H. Cheney, and now wish to close their business, and for that purpose have taken counting room at the same store. H. DAGGETT & CO.

J. H. CHENEY, having purchased the stock in trade of H. Daggett & Co. will continue the grocery and ship store business, at No 43 India st, and solicits the patronage of his friends, the public, and the former customers of H. D. & Co. feb8 iseop6t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, and doing business under the firm of TRUMAN STOW & CO. is this day mutually dissolved, and William Cotting is fully authorized to settle the partnership concern.

T. STOW,
WM. COTTING.

feb4

NOTICE.—The subscriber informs his friends that he will continue the Wood and Coal business, on his own account, on the wharf heretofore occupied by Truman Stow & Co. and offers his Wood and Coal at low prices, for cash only. feb6 epistw WM. COTTING.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership in business under the firm of BLASHFIELD & DEWITT, for the transaction of the Domestic Goods Commission business, and have taken store No 75 Kilby st, formerly occupied by Peirce, Mills & Wheeler.

HARVEY BLASHFIELD,
ALEX'R DEWITT.

Boston, Feb. 1, 1837. istf feb8

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of MORSE & TUTTLE, For the purpose of executing Steel & Copperplate Engraving, at No 70 Washington street.

HAZEN MORSE,
JOSEPH W. TUTTLE.

N. B Particular attention paid to al kinds of Card Engraving and Printing. is&ostf j3

TAKE NOTICE.—All Bills against the Boston Fire Department, must be presented to this office for approval before the 23d day of the month, if not they will not be approved of till the following month.

WM. BARNICOAT, Chief Eng'r Boston Fire Dpt.

Engineer's office, Jan. 28, 1837. is2w

WANTED—An experienced Book Keeper to go to the West. One who can produce undoubted testimonials of character and capacity can hear of a situation by applying to Hood & Abbott, No. 17 Doane st, Boston. istf f 1

JOHN MARSH, 77 Washington st, can supply country merchants and traders with all the popular School Books, Account Books, fancy and staple Stationary &c. on as liberal terms as can be obtained in the city. feb7 epislm

DRAFTS AND NOTES—Payable in any town in New England; or in any of the principal towns in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, collected on favorable terms at CLARK'S Exchange Office, No 6 City Hall. 1mis feb4

COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—For sale the following Cotton Machinery, partially worn, but in good running order, viz:—

6 double Speeders, 16 spindles each.
18 do do 18 do do, 6 of which are nearly new, and built in the most approved manner, with the bevel geared "compound motion."
80 Cards, 18 inch, with iron Cylinders.
20 do do do wood do.
4 Pickers.
6 Lap Winders.
2 Grinders for Top Cards.
1 Banding Machine.
160 Looms.

Inquire of JNO. CLARK, at Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass. istf d20

COAL IS $14 A TON—And now is the time to economise by using "PERRY'S ASH-PAIL AND SIFTER," with which your cinders may be saved without dusting your premises, and the expense of Coal bills lessened 10 per cent. For "Pail" call at PERRY'S, 82 Congress street, or 22 School street. eop2wis f2

ACCOUNT BOOKS FOR THE NEW YEAR.—BENJ LORING & CO., No 122 State street—Have on hand a large assortment of Account Books, of every description, manufactured from the best materials, by the best workmen. They are also prepared to manufacture Blank Books for Banks, Insurance Companies and Public Offices, ruled to any pattern and bound in a superior style.—Also, on hand every variety of Stationary articles, adapted to the counting house or public office. islm d31

SUPERIOR LETTER PAPER—Benj. Loring & Co. have just received three hundred reams Letter Paper of a beautiful blue shade highly callendered, particularly adapted to the Steel Pens at the low price of $3.50 per ream. No. 122 State st is&os d31

BEANS, MACARONI, MANNA, &c.—520 bag White Beans, 48 baskets Macaroni, 8 cases Manna, 8 casks Olive Oil, and 1 ton Corkwood—received per brig Amelia from Naples. For sale by JOHN BROWN & CO. 19 Commercial Whart. istf d14

FENCING FOILS AND MASKS.—A case of handsome Foils with brass guards—and a few pair of light Masks of the Patent Net Wire—Just received and for sale at the Saloon and London Importing Warehouse, No 36 Cornhill, formerly Market street. n9 isTS&Th6w

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—REMOVAL.—SAMUEL HATCH has removed from 69 Congress st, to the large and spacious store and chambers No 31 Washington street, a few doors north of the Post Office, where he is ready to receive consignments of Furniture and all other merchandise. The store for location and size is not surpassed by any in the city, being 140 feet long by 30 feet wide. Particular attention will be paid to the sale of household furniture—manufacturers of furniture will find it a desirable place for the sale of new work, and consignments of all descriptions of goods is solicited, to which strict personal attention will be had, and prompt settlements made. SAMUEL HATCH, jn13 1mis Auction & Commission Merchant.

AUCTION NOTICE & REMOVAL.—The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from No 24 to 27 & 29 Exchange st, nearly opposite his former stand. Having a large and spacious room calculated for the reception of all kinds of goods for public sale, solicits a continuance of favors from his friends and the public. Out door sales attended to as usual. jan25 DANIEL HERSEY, Auct'r.

BY E. F. HALL.

Office No 88 and 90 Water street.

DRY GOODS

This Day, at 9½ o'clock, at office,

A stock of dry goods from the country, and several lots of dry goods on which advances have been made, consisting of French and English merinos—gro de naple silks—bombazines & bombazetts—gro de Swiss and gro de Berlin silks—twilled and plain silks—flannels—lambs wool shirts and drawers—linens & sheetings—silk and gingham umbrellas—blk Italian & fancy cravats—silk velvet—4 4 and 6-4 bishop lawns and book muslins—bobb quillings and thread laces—corded and checked cambric English, French and American prints—silk velvets—velvet and fancy vestings—linen and cambric hdkfs—silk, worsted cotton and lambs wool hose and ½ hose—6-7 and 8-4 Russia and English damask and diapers, linen table cloths and napkins—flg'd flannels and circassians—ladies and gents gloves—merrinoe, thibet and and Rob Roy shawls—gro de Nap and gro de Swiss silks—Indian levantines—sarsenet and lynchaws—Persian flagg silks and bandana hdkfs—ribbons—sewing silk and twist—suspenders—bundle and pound pins—coat and vest buttons—blchd and brown sheetings and shirtings—bed ticking—4-4 indigo checks—blchd, brown, green and red Canton flannels—fur caps—super 4-4 Irish linens—linen and damask napkins, &c. &c.

—at 12 o'clock—

Pieces and part do black, blue, brown, olive, green, adelaide drab and mixt broadcloths, cassimeres, buckskins, satinets, and petershams.

—at 1 o'clock—

10 cases fashionable silk hats—10 do fur do.

☞Cash advanced on foreign and domestic Dry Goods—Hats—Boots and Shoes—and merchandize generally.

BY J. L. CUNNINGHAM.

Office corner of Milk and Federal sts

CANNEL COAL.

This Day, at 1 o'clock, In Liberty square.

50 chaldrons Cannel Coal, on board ship Liverpool.

BOOKS.

This Evening, at 6½ o'clock, at office,

A collection of new books, comprising many popular and standard works, among which are works of Lord Byron—Paley—Dr Johnson—Shakspeare—Cooper's novels complete—St Pierre's studies of nature—Fox's book of martyrs—celebrated trials—a variety of the best novels, magazines—Todd's Johnson's and Walker's dictionary—quarto and octavo bibles, testaments &c.

Also, 25 copies of tour in North America, Mexico &c. by Henry Tudor, 2v, London.

FURNITURE, STOVES &c.

On Saturday next, at 10 o'clock—at office.

A variety of good furniture, comprising kidderminster and other carpets—mahy dining and card tables—fancy and common chairs—hair cloth sofa—looking glasses—brass fire sets—crockery and glass ware—bedsteads—beds and bedding—mahy bureaus—wash and light stands—and a good assortment of kitchen furniture.

At 11 o'clock.

A lot of handsome furniture, nearly new, belonging to a gentleman removing from the city, among which are 1 pr mahy Grecian card tables—6 mahy chairs—1 hair cloth sofa—pr of handsome looking glasses—mahy secretary and bookcase—ladies' work table—bureau—wash stand—child's crib.

Also, several good oil paintings—a superior counting room desk, 3 sides.

—at 12½ o'clock—

A parlor grate—variety of stoves—lot funnel—pr of smith's bellows, new.

BY OTIS RICH,

Office No 38 Broad street.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.

On Wednesday, March 8th, at — o'clock at office,

1000 cases Boots Shoes and Hats, of all descriptions, fresh from the manufactories.

Catalogues may be had and samples examined the day previous to sale.

BY JABEZ PRATT.

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

This day at 9½ o'clock,

At No 52 Ann st, nearly opposite Merchant's Row,

Will be continued the sale of stock of clothing, boots, shoes &c among which are a large assortment of boots and shoes, consisting of 100 pr mens' calf and other boots—100 pr mens' and 150 pr womens' calf and morocco shoes—30 pr cloth and thin pants &c.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN GLASS.—The New England Crown Glass Company have recently erected a new furnace and are manufacturing an excellent article. Its thickness gives it an advantage over all thin glass, which is liable to crack from contraction in cold weather. Its surface not being polished after being blown, retains its enamel, brilliancy and hardness, and is not liable to the objection which applies to Plate Glass, of being easily and permanently bedimmed by dust.

The New England Crown Glass being purer in color than *any other* Glass, is preferable for Stores, as it does not tinge the rays of light as they pass through it, and therefore white goods particularly appear to advantage; and it is peculiarly useful for Factories, as some minutes of light may be gained morning and evening, in consequence of the absence of color in this glass. The *price* of second quality is *reduced* from the rates heretofore asked.

☞Those who wish to contract for this Glass are requested to specify NEW ENGLAND CROWN GLASS. As much imposition has been practised by dealers in Glass, by deceptive marks on boxes and other artifices, any purchaser who may apprehend he has been imposed upon is invited by letter or personally to apply to the subscriber for any information he may wish to enable him to detect the deception. Orders sent to the undersigned, at Boston or East Cambridge, or to any at the Company's Selling Agents, will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing the appointment of Selling Agent, can apply to the subscriber by letter or otherwise.

WM. PARMENTER, Agent N. E. C. Glass Co.

may1—M&This6m

NEW YORK OYSTERS.—PARKER & WHITNEY respectfully inform their patrons and the public, that they are now in the regular receipt, at the Tremont Restorateur under Tudor's building, and opposite the new Court House, of the long celebrated New York Oysters, which will be served up to customers, in the shell, roasted, stewed or fried, at the shortest notice. Orders to supply families with them, will also be promptly attended to. M&T o17

NOTICE.—The subscriber having sold his stock of Paints, Oil, Glass, &c. at store No 112 State street, to Messrs MORRIS & LADD, hereby recommend them to the patronage of his former customers and friends, and to the public generally.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for goods purchased at said store, are requested to make payment to Messrs Morris & Ladd—and all persons having demands against the subscriber, on account of said store, are also requested to present their claims to said Morris & Ladd, who are duly authorised to settle the same. BENJ. WELD

Boston, August 24, 1836. eopistf

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having formed a connection under the firm of MORRIS & LADD, for the transaction of business in Paints, Oils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store 112 State street, solicit the patronage of their respective friends and the public. They will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Artists' Colors, Brushes, &c of the best quality.

A. MORRIS.
WM. G. LADD.

au24 eopistf



ALLA AD DEEN MAHOMED'S DYE—For changing the Hair on the head, eye-brows, or whisker, to a permanent brown or black, by one application, without staining the skin, or the finest linen. For sale by the dozen or single bottles, at the Saloon and London Importing Warehouse, 36 Cornhill, formerly Market street. o31 isM&Th3w,os

WIGS & TOP PIECES.—The subscriber would call the attention of persons in want of the above article to call and examine his extensive assortment, and he can assure them that the assortment is larger, and the prices as low as at any other establishment in the city. On hand, a very superior assortment of ladies' Wigs, of the best quality. Every variety of Hair Work made to order, wholesale and retail, by E. E. DYER, 106 Washington st. d23 eopis6w

FUSTIC.—5 tons Cuba large Fustic, a prime article, for sale by P. S. SHELTON, 44 India whf. 10t n30

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Catalogues of the packages of Linens &c to be sold by the subscribers Tomorrow, will be ready for delivery at 12 o'clock this morning. Purchasers are desired to give them a thorough examination—they are believed to be superior, both in fabric and finish, to any heretofore offered at auction.

Also is embraced in the catalogue, 7 or 8 cases of new style fine 4-4 printed French Cambrics.

f9 COOLIDGE & HASKELL.

BY COOLIDGE & HASKELL.

Office No 69 Kilby street.

PACKAGE SALE OF IRISH LINENS.

Tomorrow, at 10 o'clock at office,

—On 8 months credit—

150 cases of Irish Linens, embracing an assortment of goods superior in fabric, style and finish, to any yet offered at auction, consisting of 4-4 linens—3-4 and 4-4 brown hollands—white and brown drillings—birds eye and damask diaper and napkins—pocket hdkfs &c.

Catalogues and samples will be ready for examination the day previous.

DAMAGED GOODS.

Tomorrow at 12 o'clock, at office,

For account of the underwriters.

An invoice of dry goods, damaged on board the schooner Wm Rorcee, consisting of cassimeres—prints—ginghams—moleskins—tabby velvets &c.

Also, another invoice, damaged as above, of 20 cases prints—20 bales fine brown sheetings.

FRENCH PRINTS.

Tomorrow at — o'clock at office,

7 cases French printed 4 4 cambrics—jaconets &c.

COW HIDES.

On Saturday, at 11 1-2 o'clock, In front of office.

6 bales prime heavy Patna green salted hides.
1 do common do do.

LONDON MUSTARD.

On Saturday, at 12 o'clock, at office,

—landing from bark Thurbo—

For the benefit of whom it may concern,

150 kegs London Mustard.

INDIGO

On Saturday Feb. 11th, at 11 o'clock, at office.

33 cases Bengal Indigo, suitable for manufacturing purpose
12 casks Dutch Madder.
50 bales Bombay Senna.
20 cases Shellac.

CASTOR OIL.

On Saturday Feb. 11th, at 12 o'clock, at office,

19 cases cold drawn Castor Oil, of the best quality, from Calcutta, handsomely put up for the retail trade—each case containing 6 doz bottles.

WOOL.

On Tuesday, 14th inst. at 11 o'clock, At No 16 Custom House street,

140 bales Smyrna Wool—30 do cleansed do do.
30,000 lbs low priced foreign Wool, suited to the manufacture of coarse goods.
10 bales unwashed fine Mogadore Wool.

The above may be examined on the morning of sale.

BY F. E. WHITE.

DAMAGED SHEET IRON.

This day at 11 o'clock, At No 20 Broad st,

For the benefit of whom it may concern,

60 packages English sheet iron, partially damaged.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

SHIP HENRY.

This Day, at 12 o'clock, At Arch wharf,

One fourth part of the fast sailing coppered and copper fastened ship HENRY, as she came from sea, 456 tons burthen, built on the Merrimac, in the most faithful manner, and carries a large cargo. For further particulars apply on board.

BY SAMUEL HATCH.

At the Long Room, No 31 Washington street.

FURNITURE &c.

This Day at 10½ o'clock at office,

The household furniture of a person breaking up housekeeping, consisting of pembroke and other tables—chairs—the usual assortment generally found—a good assortment of kitchen furniture.

Also—10 new mahy bureaus, various patterns—4 mahy secretaries—2 do toilet tables, solid tops with drawers—2 handsome pattern couches, squab seat, scroll fronts—5 couches and sofa bedsteads—mahy chairs—polished and waxed toilet tables—cane seat chairs—mahy centre table—superior hair cloth rocking chairs—portable—at 11 o'clock—

12 entire French pattern mahy chairs, made in the best manner, warranted.

CARPET RUGS.

This Day, at 11 o'clock, at office,

12 elegant Turkey and Saxony carpet rugs.

MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES.

This Day, at 12 o'clock, at office.

—sale positive—

About 10 rich marble chimney pieces.

The above are worthy the attention of builders.

HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS.

On Saturday, at 10 o'clock at office,

Will be sold sundry articles of hardware goods, consisting in part of carvers and forks—castors—sup portable grates—packing needles—sewing do—cards knives—sets braces and bits—percussion caps—framing chisels—silver thimbles—tailor's steel do—brass and steel watch keys and chains—hooks & eyes—razors and straps—German harps—carpenter's pencils—snuff boxes &c.

Also, a quantity of tailor's shears, various sizes.

—At Private Sale—

14 doz Brown's Hay Forks—3 do do best do do—2 do King's do do do.

BY J. M. ALLEN & CO.

Corner of Milk and Congress streets.

BOOKS &c.

This Day, at 10 o'clock, at office,

—without reserve to close a concern—

A collection of new and second hand books, fancy goods &c comprising a great variety, among which are Irving's Columbus, 3v—Scott's Napoleon, 3v—Shakspeare, 2v—a few lots valuable miscellaneous pamphlets—Brown's history of missions, 2v—Cushing's Europe 2v—several sets heads of popular actors and actresses—illustrations of the annuals, and a great variety of other miscellaneous books, stationary, fancy goods, &c. &c.

—at 12 o'clock,

1 set Dobson's encyclopedia, 13v—4000 col'd lithographic prints, in lots to suit.

Also, by order of assignee,

291 Emerson's arithmetic, part 1st—108 Alger's Murray's grammar—253 new national spelling book.

Catalogues at sale

CLOTHING &c.

Tomorrow, at 10 o'clock, at office.

A large assortment of custom made clothing, consisting of super dress and frock coats—mohair, petersham and cloth surtouts—super silk velvet, satin, cloth and other vests—blue, blk, drab, ribbed and fancy pants.

Also, 300 vests—will be sold in lots to suit purchasers—camlet and plaid cloaks—wrappers—broadcloths—buckskins—cassimeres and satinets.

The above will be examined on the afternoon and morning before sale.

SLEIGHS, HARNESSES, BUFFALO ROBES &c.

On Saturday, at 12 o'clock, At the Horse Mart bottom of Union st.

A large lot of valuable horses, carriages, harnesses, sleighs. Particulars hereafter.

GREEK WINE.

On Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, at office,

40 doz delicious red Greek wine—a few doz white do, manufactured from the large white grape.

Also, will be sold in small lots by the gallon, 3 casks of the last mentioned kind.

The above were received from one of the first merchants in Greece, are are warranted the pure juice of the grape, 3 years old, and will keep perfectly good a great number of years

Sample bottles to be paid for at auction prices, may be had at office.

Also, a few demijohns brown sherry.

BOOTS & SHOES.

On Monday next at 11 o'clock, at office,

The stock of a retail shoe store, consisting of about 800 pr boots, shoes &c. comprising misses' and ladies' French morocco, fur lined, kid, leather and other kinds slippers—shoes—sandalls, bootees &c—children's shoes—men's dancing pumps in variety—men's and boy's seal and calf skin boots—brogans—shoes &c. in variety—blacking.

Catalogues at sale.

BY DANIEL HERSEY

Office Nos 27 & 29 Exchange st.

GROCERIES &c &c.

Tomorrow, at 10 o'clock, at office,

Will be sold a general assortment of groceries, consisting of casks and bbls do liquors—do wines—bbls cider—do vinegar—molasses—chests tea—bbls sugar—boxes soap—do candles—do Spanish cigars—buckets spices—stone and wooden ware—matts and brooms—oil and tea canisters—painted standing casks—ice chest—empty barrels—scales—weights and measures &c.

Also, 2 cooking stoves, with apparatus complete.

BONAIRE SALT.—The Subscribers have been appointed agents for the sale of Salt deliverable at the Island of Bonaire and are now ready to contract for any quantity not exceeding 60 000 hhds at very low prices, delivered on board free of expense. LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 21 Granite Wharf. 6wis feb8

PHELPS'S ARCANUM.—For the cure of the worst diseases of the skin, ulcerous sores, scrofula or king's evil, syphilitic and mercurial diseases, rheumatism, white swellings, liver affections, costiveness of the bowels, general debility &c. And such diseases as are caused by an impure or bad condition of the blood. It is likewise particularly recommended to those whose constitutions are broken by habits of luxury and intemperance, the injudicious use of quinine and mercury, and badly cured diseases, by unskilful or neglected medical treatment, and all those whose lungs and chest are diseased by remote causes in the system.

The Arcanum has proved itself by years of experience far superior in its effects to the Panacea of Swaim, Catholicon of Potter, or the French Robs. In testimony of the above statement, we refer to the opinion of Dr Sam'l L. Mitchell, of New York, Dr Jones of Baton Rouge, Dr Archer of Virginia, Dr Godman of Philadelphia, who have investigated the properties and efficacy of the article, and affirmed it as being superior to all medicines in their knowledge, for the removal of the diseases above named. Price $2 per bottle.

Boylston, Mass. Aug. 1st, 1835.

In the year 1830 I requested Dr Phelps to visit a daughter of mine, aged about 15 years, having a distortion of the spine or back bone, and whose general health had always been feeble.

The curvature of the spine, at that time, had acquired a hopeless and singularly disfigured appearance, and the Sternum or breast bone corresponded with the distortion, presenting to the beholder a deformity calculated to excite the deepest sympathy. From the first appearance of this disease, I had solicited the most skilful of the profession, whose attendance, various prescriptions and remedies were unattended with success or benefit—in a word, the progressive march of the disease bid defiance to the ingenuity of skill, and the power of medicine.

It was under these circumstances that we commenced the use of the Arcanum, which was perseveringly administered for several months. Her general health soon began to improve, and the progress of the disease was gradually arrested, by this medicine only, and the use of the salt water bath.

From this period, her strength and energies of mind and body were evidently improving, and the deformity has subsided with the growth of years. At this time, which is more than five years since, we adopted the treatment of Dr Phelps, my daughter is in the enjoyment of good health, to our astonishment and admiration. She has been a teacher or instructress for two years past. M. DAVENPORT.

The great demand for the Arcanum, and its remarkable effects in chronic dishases, give it the decided preference to any other medicine. See Medical Advertiser.

DR CHAPMAN'S COUGH MIXTURE.

This "Cough Mixture" is highly recommended by N. Chapman, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, &c. in the University of Pennsylvania, as a superior article. Price 50 cents.

CHEMICAL PILE OINTMENT.

This article is also prepared from a Formula of Professor Chapman's, of Philadelphia, for the cure of the Piles, and is an excellent remedy. Price $1.

FISHER'S CORN PLASTER.

This Plaster, for the cure of Corns, is not equalled by any remedy in this country. Price 50 cents.

The above celebrated and excellent medicines are constantly for sale, at wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM WARD & CO. corner of India and Milk sts, Boston. Dealers supplied at the lowest wholesale prices.

jan21 copPeoSis—epS

NO 417 WASHINGTON STREET.



R. H. BLAKE,

HAS constantly on hand and for sale, at his Store, No 417 Washington street, a few doors north of Boylston Market, a good assortment of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, of every variety.

Also, first quality Roman and English Violin, Violincello, Double Bass, and Guitar STRINGS; Clarionet and Basson [illegible] Mouth Pieces; Violin Bridges and Pegs; Pitch Pipes, &c.

He has also on hand, and is constantly receiving the newest and most fashionable Piano Forte and Guitar MUSIC, Instruction Books, for various instruments, Music Paper, &c. &c.

R. H. B. continues to manufacture and import UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS and CANES of every description. He has now on hand a good variety, some of a very superior quality, both as to appearance and durability. The above are offered for sale at as low prices as those of any other dealer in the city.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

☞Second hand Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, &c. taken in part payment for other goods. Umbrellas, Parasols, and Canes repaired. copy s27

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the public that he has taken the Store at the corner of Tremont and Ruggles streets, recently occupied by Mr Joshua Seaver, where he has on hand a general assortment of W. India Goods and Groceries, Grain, Meal, &c. and solicits the patronage of his friends. JESSE BILLS.

Roxbury, Jan. 16, 1836.

N. B. Mr Seaver remains in the store, and is duly authorised to make purchases and sales for my account.

j18 M&T4m JESSE BILLS.

BRONZE AND CUT GLASS DOOR PLATES and NUMBERS, furnished to order by the Boston Bronze Company, No 26 Washington street, up stairs, and warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the city, and at full as low prices. The B. B. Company will receive orders for Plain, Ornamented and Embossed articles in Bronze, and warrant them equal to the imported article. E. H. CHURCH, Agent.

a4 T&Ttf

DR. B. GARDNER, an experienced and successful practitioner in Midwifery, for more than fifteen years, may be found at his lodgings, No 2 Salter place, Prince street, or at his office, No 8 North square.

As above—Pure Vaccine Matter, a sure preventive of that terrible disease, the Small Pox. Price of Vaccinating, fifty cents.

N. B. The subscriber will attend patients at their houses for the above, if requested—and for the various other ills which human flesh is heir to. eop2m feb4

M. KRAMER & CO. inform the public generally that they have received by the last arrivals from Europe, several valuable Musical Clocks, one of which, called the Melodium, performs several concertos and marches, and is an elegant piece of furniture for a parlor.

Also—several wooden figures, calculated as models for Painters, which can be placed in any position required—being all jointed.

Also—several cases of Pocket Looking Glasses, calculated for exportation.

Also—a large assortment of Beads of every description and color, and a large assortment of Toys—which they offer for sale, by wholesale and retail, at their store, No 48 Cornhill formerly Market st. eopostf—d12

GRAHAM & WILMARTH, Machinists, at the West Boston Foundry, foot of Vine st, Boston, will execute all orders for work in the line of building machinery, at short notice and in the best style—particular attention paid to Screw and Gear Cutting. All kinds of Screws, such as Paper Mill, Standing Press, Clothier's Press, and Bed Screws cut in the best manner.

All orders left with them will be strictly attended to.

f9 eptf

PUTNAM & CLARK, PERFUMERS AND HAIR DRESSERS, respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have removed from their old stand, No 2 Bromfield st, to the new brick building No 14 School street, where they will be happy to wait on them in their line of business. 3tisostf jan24

DONT KEEP YOUR ASHES IN WOODEN VESSELS.—Those persons that are in the habit of keeping their ashes in wooden vessels, are informed that boxes and barrels are no longer indispensable for that purpose, as we have for sale Ashpails so very convenient and economical that the whole cost of them will be saved in a month, as they combine the coal-hod, the ashsafe, the sifter and the pail.

M. PERRY & CO.,

sep 8 Grate Manufacturers, 22 School st.

BENJAMIN BAILEY, Engraver, has removed from his former room, to 12 School street, at which place he most respectfully solicits the favors of his friends and the public generally.

Ornamental and plain professional and visiting Cards, and all descriptions of Stamps and Seals neatly and promptly executed, on favorable terms. eoptf a2

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—HENRY PRENTISS, No. 52 Court street, has just opened a new assortment of superior and common Guitars—Flutes of all kinds and prices—Violins—Clarionets—Post Horns—Bugles—Violin Bows—Violincello do—Bass Viols and Double Basses—which will make his assortment as complete as any other store in the country. Persons wishing a first rate instrument, or those buying to sell again, would do well to call before purchasing.

jy 13 3m

WANTED.—A good house in the vicinity of Boston is wanted in exchange for first rate settling land in New Hampshire. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. 1w 12

FALL & WINTER GOODS.—JOHN WILSON & SON have received their assortment of fall and winter goods. Gentlemen in want of good and fashionable articles, may be sure of finding them at our store as cheap as at any other in the city. eptf s22

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

DR KING, continues to prepare and affix to buildings his improved lightning conductors—they are approved of by all practical Electricians as affording superior protection against lightning to the old round form. Numbers of scientific gentlemen in Boston and its vicinity, have had them affixed by him to their Mansions and other buildings, among them he will name those of President Quincy, Professor Webster and Popkin of Harvard University, Governor Lincoln of Worcester. They were likewise highly recommended by Professor Silliman in his much esteemed lectures on Chemistry lately delivered in Boston. Gentlemen intending to have conductors, are invited to his room No 54 Cornhill, Boston, where they may see the superior effect of his rods illustrated. He continues to manufacture, and has on hand large plate Electrical machines of superior powers, also Cylinder's—Large and small Galvanic batteries, Electro Magnets and their apparatus—warranted of the best workmanship. He lately constructed for Professor Silliman the largest Galvanic Deflagator ever made. Gentlemen arriving in Boston to purchase such articles, would do well to call before they buy. His prices will be accomodating for cash or approved credit.

N. B.—Dr KING is not in partnership with any one.

m3 eoptf



THE most safe, effectual and economical remedy for diseases of the Human Constitution, that has ever been discovered.

These Pills are composed entirely of materials extracted from Medical Plants, and are warranted not to contain one particle of mercury, or any mineral substance. Dr Kingley, the inventor of this valuable medicine, from his knowledge of the Human System, derived from a long and extensive practice, has arrived to the conclusion, that the great and primary cause of most diseases is a derangement in the functions of the liver; or, in other words, an increased or diminished secretion of the Bile.

So well is this understood, that it is common for persons to say when they feel unwell, that they are bilious, meaning that they have too much bile in the stomach. On the other hand, when the flow of bile is diminished, the process of digestion is imperfectly performed, the patient becomes weak and emaciated, because nourishment contained in the food taken into the stomach is not properly extracted, and the food is ejected in a crude state. Dr Kingley is confident that the famous Hygeian Theory, so called, that "impurity of the blood is the cause of all diseases," is a great absurdity. Every one who reflects upon the subject a moment, will perceive that impurity of the blood is a secondary, not a primary complaint —the effect and not the cause of disease. When the functions of the liver are deranged, and the flow of bile increased, it is often taken up by the absorbent vessels and carried into the circulation, and becomes mingled with the blood as in Jaundice, when the patient shows it in his countenance. Now this impurity of the blood is caused by an increased flow of the bile, and to remedy it you must correct the secretion of the liver, and restore it to a healthy state.

Dr Kingley has spent much time in experimenting with different vegetable medicines, for diseases of the liver, and now offers his Universal Family Pills as the best, most convenient and cheapest medicine that can be prepared for general use; and in offering them to the public, he is actuated more by benevolent then pecuniary motives, as the price of the medicine will show.

Dr Kingley flatters himself that his long experimenting with vegetable medicines has enabled him to discover the true and only substitute answering all the purposes of mercurials, without any of their attendant evils. One great quality of his Family Pills is that they have the alterative principle combined with their cathartic or operative quality, so that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretions, strengthen the digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circulation, and give tone and energy to the nervous system.

They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They can be taken with safety by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritabilities and restlessness, from whatever source, and invariably produce sound sleep.

The Family Pills are an invariable remedy for the jaundice, sick and nervous headache, dyspepsia, costiveness, sickness of the stomach, heartburn, all bilious complaints, fevers of all kinds, and if taken at the commencement will invariably check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondrical affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in children.

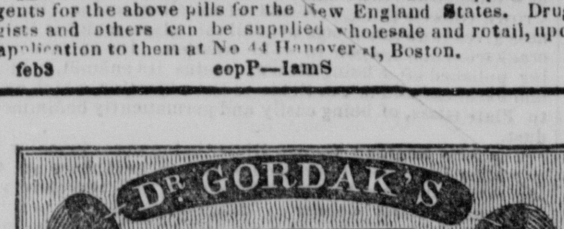
Since I have introduced my Universal Family Pills to the public I have received numerous certificates of their superior efficacy in curing diseases; also many letters from respectable physicians who have used them in their practice with the best success.

I might publish a small volume of certificates, but consider it unnecessary, as the medicine will recommend itself to all who will make trial of it. JOHN KINGLEY.

These Pills are put up in neat boxes of two sizes; the small size contains 25 pills, and the retail price is 25 cents, the large size contains 60 pills, the price is 50 cents.

☞PALMER, JONES & BLAKE have been appointed agents for the above pills for the New England States. Druggists and others can be supplied wholesale and retail, upon application to them at No 44 Hanover st, Boston.

feb3 eopP—IamS



A REMEDY FOR Nervous Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Oppression of the Breast, Flatulency, Costiveness, Flying Pains in the side, arms and limbs, for the impurity of the blood, canker and humors, it is the best remedy ever offered to the public—pleasant to take, mild and safe in all cases. For sale at my office, No 59 Union st, Boston. Also for sale at several apothecaries in the city and country. Price $1,25 with the pills.

CERTIFICATES.

Scituate, March 12, 1836.

I was afflicted six years with Dispepsia. No physicians nor medicines gave me relief—I suffered much, and was reduced very low—a friend of mine recommended to me the Jelly of Pomegranate. I bought two bottles, and used one and two thirds of another, and I am entirely cured—it is now three months since, and have had no ill turn.

HANNAH LITCHFIELD.

Cohasset, March 13, 1836. My child, a girl six years old, was afflicted with a humor ever since two years of age, and it began to be very troublesome, principally on the head and face. I bought the Jelly Pomegranate and Salt Rheum Ointment, prepared by Dr Gordak, used it according to his directions, and in one week my child was cured—it is now six months since, and no humor has appeared again.

WM. BROWN.

Boston, Nov. 12, 1836. Two months before I applied to Dr Gordak, I was taken with a Cough, attended with a dull headache—the cough kept growing worse—a shortness of breath appeared, and I kept losing flesh very fast—in short it was alarming. I applied to Dr Gordak—he gave me two kinds of medicine—the Jelly of Pomegranate, and Pulmonary Jelly—I took the medicine according to his directions, and received immediate relief—in the course of 14 days I was entirely cured. NELSON F. ROBY.

Boston, Nov. 12, 1836. I was subject to canker in the stomach, throat and mouth about a year since—it troubled me very much—I was recommended to make use of the Jelly of Pomegranate and Pills, prepared by Dr Gordak. I used the medicine with astonishing success—in five or six days I was entirely cured, and ever since have been free of canker. I really think there is no medicine for canker equal to the Jelly Pomegranate. ELIZABETH L. MERRITT.

Boston, July 4, 1836. Dr Gordak, Sir: I cannot help acknowledging my gratitude to you for the cure I received, in the use of your Jelly Pomegranate and Pills. My disease was a universal weakness—I was so low that I was unable to walk out of the house, and continued to grow weaker every day. I used your Jelly Pomegranate and Pills with such success, that in one week I was entirely cured.

JOHN BURNS.

Dorchester, Nov. 6, 1836. I have for several years been afflicted with a humor, which was very troublesome—about 6 months ago I was advised to call on Dr Gordak—he recommended to me the Jelly of Pomegranate and Salt Rheum Ointment, which I used according to his directions, and in a short time I was entirely cured, which I can fully testify.

SUSANNAH E. BRIGHAM.

The Barber Landry, and his Grease, is not worthy my notice.

j13 copy

LOTT H. POOLE, (Late Foreman to John J Earl, Jr) would inform his friends and the public that he has taken a store at No 70 Washington, corner of State st, up stairs, (recently occupied by Dudley & Bogue,) where he intends keeping a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and such other articles as are usually found in a Merchant Tailar's establishment, which he will make to order, in as good style as can be procured in the city.

All orders punctually and personally attended to.

j16 14tis14tos

---

50 Casks French Yellow, 10 cases Prussian Blue, 5 cases Chinese Vermilion, 1200 boxes Green, for sale by OLIVER FLETCHER, No. 2, India st. eptfis&os d22

HARDWARE, NAILS AND HOLLOW WARE.

RICE & LIVING, Nos 54 Kilby and 72, 80 & 84 Water st, have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, a very extensive assortment of

SHEFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM HARDWARE,

adapted to the Fall Trade, consisting in part of the following—

Cast Steel
Knives and Forks
Pen, Pocket, Shoe, Butcher, Bread and Drawing } KNIVES.
'Rodgers,' 'Elliot,' Wade and Butcher's and Barber's } RAZORS
Scissors and Shears
Sheep Shears
Cast Steel Pit, Cross Cut, Hand, and Iron Back } SAWS.
Files, all kinds
Chisels and Gouges
Plane Irons
Hemming & Son's Needles
Bundle and Pound Pins
Snuffer, Tea and Bread Trays
Steel Snuffers
Brass Goods, all kinds
Spike and Nail Gimblets
Shoe Thread
Box Rules
Iron Compasses
Iron and Steel Squares
Brass and Copper } Warming Pans
Tenter Hooks & Rivets
Composition & Steel } DOCTORS
London Emery
Brass Kettles
English finedrawn Nails
Sad Irons
Anvils and Vices
Iron and Brass Wire
Trace Chains
Hatter Chains
Knob, Mortice, Trunk, Chest, Till, Cupboard, Closet & Gun } LOCKS
Gun Flints
Curry Combs
Fry Pans
Boilers and Tea Kettles
Stew and Sauce Pans
Steelyards
Spectacles
Iron, Plated, & Britannia Tea & Table } SPOONS
'James' Hawkesford, 'Wooley' } WOODSCREWS
Bone, Pea Jacket
M M Vest & Coat
a great variety
English, Seine & India Twine

They have also on hand of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE

Casks Cut Nails
Manure Forks
Cinder Sifters
Coal Hods and Scoops
Iron Plain do Backstrap Caststeel do } SHOVELS
Spades
Goose Necked, Pronged and Cast Steel } HOES
Sieves
Combs, of all kinds
Coffee Mills
Toilet Glasses
Percussion Caps
Cordage, all kinds
Japanned and Brass } LAMPS
Quills and Ink
Writing Paper
Whips
Whip Lashes
Bonent Paper
Razor Straps
Bellows
Silver Pencil Cases
Brass Andirons
Wm Rowland's Philadelphia Mills and Cross Cut } SAWS
First quality Hollow Ware
Looking Glasses
Keene & Western Glass
Hammers and Hatchets
Common & Fancy Bellows
Sleigh Bells
Dutch Skates
Bristol Brick
Kentish Cap & Wrapping } Paper
Planes
Brass Nails
Cotton, Wool & Cattle } Cards
Brushes all kinds
Augers
Brads and Tacks
Slates and Pencils
Razor and Penknife } HONES
Oil Stone
Glue
Twine
Adzes
Hunt's Simmon's Hannum's Kimball's } AXES
Sandpaper
Blacking

s14 tf

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED. DR. HERBERT, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, may be consulted on all diseases incident to the human frame. Patients who are incapable from infirmity of attending personally upon Dr H. can, by sending a particular statement of their case, be told whether they are curable or not.

"Medicine without principles is an humble Art, and a degrading occupation."

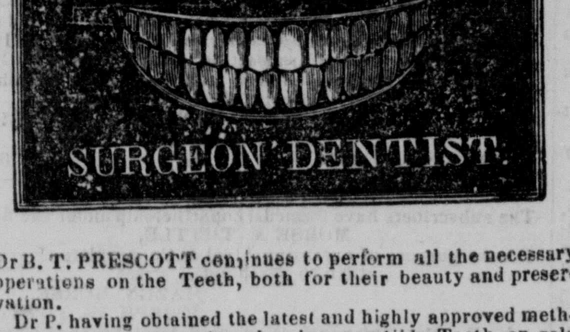
Dr Herbert having arrived in America for the purpose of taking a tour through it, and seeing in every place he visited so many invalids laboring under different complaints, and so many who have ruined their constitutions by applying to advertised nostrums, respectfully informs the citizens that he has returned to the city of Boston and intends remaining for the purpose of rendering his services to the afflicted.

Dr H. may be consulted at his apartments, No 274 Washington street, ☞ near Avon Place, ☜ from 10 in the morning till 3 in the evening. The Doctor wishes every person who may need his advice, to make timely application.

The advantages the Dr has possessed of acquiring a knowledge of different diseases, have been far greater than generally falls to the lot of any individual. From his peculiar mode of treatment, his professional celebrity has been established;—and since his arrival in America, gratitude arising from a thousand hearts is and has been a sweet enjoyment.

Report of patients relieved and cured by Dr Herbert since his arrival in the U. States;—Abscess 36—Asthma (periodical, constitutional and spasmodic) 70—Blindness, from various causes, 36—Dropsy, in its complicated stages, 68—Fits 64—Fistula without cutting, 54—Nervous Disease, 140—Piles, 58—Rheumatism, 80—Stone and Gravel, 50—Bilious Disorders, 57—Cancer and White Swelling, 68—Consumption, 90—Deafness, 54—Diseases of Infants, 68—Giddiness, 67—Gout, 52—Headache, from various causes, 75—King's Evil, 46—Liver Complaints, 51—Lumbago, 52—Scurvey, 68—Gravel, 75—Ulcerated Sore Legs, 88—Worms, 85—Paralytic Stroke, 56—Ague, 80.

d27 ep1m



Dr B. T. PRESCOTT continues to perform all the necessary operations on the Teeth, both for their beauty and preservation.

Dr P. having obtained the latest and highly approved method of inserting the mineral or *incorruptible* Teeth on gold plate, so recently introduced in Paris, feels assured that he cannot fail to give a general and acknowledged satisfaction to all who may favor him with their calls.

Persons requiring operations on the teeth will please call and see specimens at office, corner of Hanover and Portland street.

N. B. Dentists supplied with Mineral or Incorruptible Teeth, European and American, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly answered.

THE TRUTH OUGHT TO PREVAIL.

DR. A. ANDREW, No 8 North Square, will not attempt to impose upon the good sense of his fellow citizens, as many do so much as to promise to cure the following disorders in eight and forty hours, viz: Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, &c.; but this much he will say, that he has met with as great success in the treatment of the above diseases, as any other physician in the city, and will accept the challenge of any respectable M. D. in the United States, patient to patient. His remedy is easy and safe—to those who may please to apply and pay his fee, he will insure a safe and speedy cure—it will not hinder them from their different avocations. The utmost secrecy observed.

☞Beware of those consummately ignorant *quacks*, who *pretend* to cure diseases, the nature of which they have not the most remote conception.

He may be consulted at his residence, the Stone House leading from School street to the Grand Locks in Lowell, every Saturday afternoon until Monday forenoon. 3m d9

NOTICE TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.—The subscribers have associated for the purpose of giving a full course of instruction in all the branches of Medicine.—For particulars apply to

JOHN JEFFRIES, M. D.
R. W. HOOPER, M. D.
JOHN H. DIX, M. D.

n8—epis3wos6m

DR S. C. HEWITT, BONE-SETTER, would respectfully inform the public that his profession extends to general Diseases of the Limbs. During 12 years practice in Boston, he has had the satisfaction of curing Scrofula White Swellings, 623; White Swellings from injuries, Rheumatism and Dropsy on the Knee, 419; Hip Diseases, 397; Tic Doloreux and Sciatic affections, &c., 341; Dislocations, Fractures, Sprains, Swellings and inflamations, 3968; Natural and Contracted Deformities, 522; Curvatures of the Spine, 42; Rheumatism, 307; Paralytic affections and Loss of Power, 289; Numb Palsy, 112; besides a variety of similar cases. His charges will not exceed $1.50 a visit. Patients who cannot call at Dr H. he will visit them at their residences. Dr H. will receive visits at his Rooms, 297 Washington street, at all hours.

Dr H. will make charges against all patients; people in low circumstances will be liberally considered. Poor patients can receive advice gratis. eptf&eos nov9

FREDERIC POOL,
BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER MAKER,
No. 176 Tremont st, opposite Tremont House,
BOSTON.

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Thermometers, suitable for Chemists, Brewers, Distillers, Sugar Refiners, Dyers, Baths, Botanical, Surgical & Marine Purposes.

—LIKEWISE—

Electrical Machines, of all dimensions, made and repaired in the neatest manner.

n14 ep3m

BANGOR SLATES.—For sale, a good assortment of Bangor Slates, consisting of imperials and 16 by 8 inch, and 14 by 8 inch, best ladies. They will be sold low, and laid on roofs if required, by experienced workmen, either in the city or any other part of the country, at the lowest Boston prices. For terms apply to JOSEPH BORROWSCALE & SONS, No 52 Essex street, or at 71 Commercial st. tf au27

SODA.—5000 lbs Carb. Soda, for sale low by TROTT & BIGELOW, 128 State st. n3

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

AN account of that most excellent Medicine prepared at Dr Loveman's Gilead House. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by appointment in Boston, at D. S. ROWLAND'S, 188 Washington street, Boston.

"*To administer to a mind diseased, pluck from the Memory a rooted Sorrow,*
"*Raze out the written troubles of the Brain, and with some sweet oblivious Antidote,*
"*Cleanse the foul Bosom of that perilous stuff which weighs upon the Heart.*"

Dr. LOVEMAN'S Balm of Gilead is universally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, shortness of breath, and consumptive habits. It thins the blood, eases the most violent pain in the head and stomach, and promotes gentle perspiration. By the Medical Faculty this medicine is much admired being pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringing the fibres of the stomach, and giving that proper tensity which a good digestion requires.

Dr Loveman's Balm of Gilead is recommended to the weak, the relaxed, and debilitated, as an agreeable and speedy restorative; and considered as a cordial, is essential to the comfort of ladies of fashion, being a preventive against cold, when taken before going out to parties, balls, routs or the play. It will enliven the spirits and invigorate the mind and body, and if taken after fatigue, it will with a few hours sleep, take away all languor consequent on broken rest, and give relief from every unpleasant sensation.

It is a most valuable remedy for such diseases as are attended with the following symptoms, namely—a great straitness of the breast, with difficulty of breathing—violent palpitations of the heart, sudden flasees of heat in various parts of the body—at other times a sense of cold, as if water was poured on them—flying pains in the arms and limbs, back and belly, resembling those occasioned by the gravel—the pulse very variable, sometimes uncommonly slow, at other times very quick—yawning, the hiccough, frequent sighing, and a sense of suffocation, as from a ball or lump in the throat—alternate fits of crying and convulsive laughing—the sleep unsound, and seldom refreshing, and the patient often troubled with horrid dreams. Much has been said by interested individuals against Medicines that are advertised, but there is a very important observation to be made respecting Dr Loveman's Balm of Gilead, that unless its operation was gentle, safe and efficacious, it could not have obtained the unexampled demand it has acquired.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

"*Without Health we can enjoy no Fortune;*
Honors, Riches, and all other advantages are useless."
HIPPOCRATES.

This Cordial has been uncommonly successful with young people who have the appearance and air of old age, who are pale, effeminate, benumbed, stupid, and even imbecile; whose bodies are become bent, whose legs are no longer able to carry them, who have an utter distaste for every thing, and are totally incapacitated. Where the stomach is frequently disordered, the body is weakened; paleness, bodily decay and emaciation succeed, and the eyes sink into the head. The virtues of Dr Loveman's Balm of Gilead are demonstrated, in eradicating the worst and most dangerous symptoms of nervous debility, and nothing has tended so much to establish the fame of this medicine, as its certain success in those complaints which strike their roots so deep in the constitution, and are so fatal to the happiness of mankind.

Dr Loveman's Balm of Gilead has risen in repute with every trial of its efficacy. Some, perhaps, unacquainted with its virtues, not having perused the Guide to Health, may be induced to ask what is the Balm of Gilead good for? What complaint doth it cure?—To answer this it will be necessary to

"*Hold the Mirror up to Nature.*"

Let those who are afflicted in the following manner reflect on the cause that produced such havoc upon the "wholesome appetites and powers of life:"—disordered stomach, dry cough, weakness in the voice, hoarseness, shortness of breath upon the least exercise, and relaxation of the whole system. Those afflicted with paleness, languor of the eyes, weakness of sight or memory, should take time to consider Linnæus's advice, that "youth is the important period for forming a robust constitution," and that "nothing is to be dreaded so much as premature excess." The foundation of a happy old age is a good constitution in youth; temperance and moderation at that age are passports to happy grey hairs.

For such as have violated these precepts, then, this healing balm is suitable—complaints included in the vague appellation of Nervous and Consumptive, are those for which it is peculiarly adapted.

In offering this medicine to the public, I can say with confidence that they will find great benefit by using it in all diseases recommended, as I am fully acquainted with the medical qualities, as they have been discovered by myself, and are extracted from vegetables, and I can truly say, there is no earthly danger in using the medicine by any person, no matter how they may be afflicted. This medicine has been used by a large number of persons, and have been cured of diseases of a long standing, when all other medicines have failed. n23

THE TRUTH WILL PREVAIL.
CERTAIN DISEASES CURED.
Dr. Goodwill's Gonorrhœa and Gleet Detergent.

THE only infallible remedy ever discovered for Gonorrhœ and Gleets is now become too well known and established, in all parts of the Union, to require comment. Its universal success, which in no instance has ever failed, has warranted it to cure in forty-eight hours the most desperate and inflammatory cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, and whites in all their stages, strictures, Seminal Weaknesses, pains in the loins, irritation of the Uretura from Gravel, as well as chronic affections of the urinary bladder and kidneys, if ever so violent or of long standing. This safe and only infallible remedy is an agreeable liquid, and its effects long on the constitution, (being composed of Sarsaparilla and the choicest of preparations) that while it restores the system, its superiority over every other kind of medicine only requires a limited trial to know its efficacy. Every person that has made use of this medicine has been his own physician, and secrecy has been secured—having proved effectual in almost two thousand cases, and never to our knowledge failed in any instance. The vast and increasing sale from the recommendations of the highest medical characters, as well as those who have experienced its salubrious and beneficial effects, prove its great success and entire superiority over every other medicine, in being the most effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of the above diseases, giving—muscular strength, energy and vigorous health to the whole frame. The most delicate females may take it with perfect safety. Dr Goodwill's Detergent is a safe, certain and speedy cure for the above diseases, from the most recent to the most protracted cases. It is taken without any risk, inconvenience, or suspension from business. See that your case is eradicated, not patched up by quack doctors or quack medicines. Those who make use of one single bottle may be convinced of the easy method of being cured. The "motto" of this medicine, "let every person be their own physician with secrecy." It will prevent the occurrence of the disease in persons, male or female, of the most fastidious delicacy, and is a real blessing to human kind. It ought always to be on hand.

N. B. A word to the wise.—Take no medicine but the above, and keep away from the quack Doctors, whose names appear in every public print, and then you take no mercury and save your constitution.

"We have much pleasure in bearing testimony to this safe and efficacious Medicine: we do this on grounds of strict impartiality, knowing several friends who have been cured by it. A fact that we know.

For sale by appointment at 188 Washington street, opposite the Marlboro' Hotel. A. Underhill, 38 Beekman st. New York. Jones & Hutchingson, corner of 7th and Chesnut sts, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents per bottle. n23

☞TO THE PUBLIC.—Anacreon, the prince of ancient poets, the lover and the eulogist of the ladies, never forgot, in his odes, to mention of the teeth of pearl.

Ovid never for one moment lost sight of the "balmy breath" of his ladies, and his earnest recommendation to both sexes was ever to "keep your teeth elean, and your breath sweet." The ancients had the means of doing so. Anacreon's beauties were as noted for their flowing zones and their eyes of fire, as for their teeth of pearl and their breath of balm.

Ovid, who has taught us how to love and be loved, laid more stress upon the teeth and breath, than any other point—and verily these precepts are worthy of our practice.

How many matches have been broken off—how many *amantes* separated—how much misery caused by the single fault of a bad breath.

I once heard a lady sing, and most divinely. Her voice was clear, full and melodious, her tones superb, but the air beyond endurance.

Who does not wish to have this defect remedied? What lady does not wish to be blessed with the "teeth of pearl and the balmy breath," so noted by the divine Anacreon? What gentleman does not wish to be in every wish agreeable to the ladies?

THE REMEDY IS IN YOUR OWN HANDS—Dr Palmer's Diman Pearl Tooth Powder and Brushes is offered as a remedy whose effects are as certain as they are delightful.—This excellent tooth powder is not the invention of the present day. It has not been confined to modern times, and Dr Palmer has had the happiness of restoring, in its purity, the long lost article which was in such vogue in the days of yore. It is offered with the fullest confidence as to its merits, to which thousands who have used it can testify, and should any lady or gentleman who, by misfortune, have been afflicted with noisome breath or bad teeth, make one trial of its virtues, and not feel perfectly satisfied of its efficacy, then "Othello's occupation 's gone."

The Diman Pearl Tooth Powder and Brushes is no modern quackery. It requires no puffing, no paragraphing, to render it uses as general as its effects are delightful. The ingredients are of a nature which cannot injure, and must beautify the teeth and sweeten the breath. The certificates of many of the ablest medical practitioners of this country will testify to the fact, and the innumerable recommendatory letters, from ladies and gentlemen who have used it are sufficient guarantees for its worth.

For sale by D. S. ROWLAND, 188 Washington st. Boston. H. Green, corner of Howard street and Broadway, N. York. Jones & Hutchingson, corner 7th and Chesnut sts, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents. n23

---

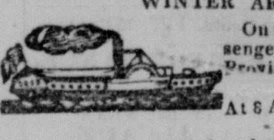
10 CASES first quality Lac Dye—2 do Bengal Indigo—5 do Orange Shellac—8 do Gum Copal—600 lb Paris Green—1000 lb Chrome Green, for sale by OLIVER FLETCHER, No 2 India street. o24

EVERLASTING CURLS.—A new article, very convenient for ladies' travelling, or when riding on horseback—they are made in such a manner that they will always retain their curl—a few dozen of the above just received at E. E. DYER'S, 106 Washington street. is6w n12

JOURNEYMAN WANTED—By JOHN WILSON & SON, Merchant Tailors, No 24 Court st. c4



BOSTON & PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



On and after Dec. 6 inst. the Passenger Train will leave Boston and Providence as follows:—

Leave Boston

At 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

At 9½ A. M. on Wednesdays, and Saturdays of each week, to meet steamers of the Transportation Co, for New York.

Leave Providence

At 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., daily (Sundays excepted,) on arrival of steamers of Transportation Co. from New York, on Thursdays and Sundays of each week.

All baggage at the sole risk of the owners thereof.

Merchandise will be forwarded daily, Sundays excepted, at the following rates—

Merchandise generally,	25 cts per 100 lbs
Canton Silk in cases (other silks in proportion)	30 cts per box.
Straw Bonnets, in usual size boxes,	20 cts per box.
Cassia,	1 cent per lb.
Gold and Silver in Bullion or Coin,	50 cts per $1,000
Furniture,	$12 per car.

This Company will not take charge of any paper money or Bills over its Rail Road, or sent by its Cars, or by any person in its employ, and will be responsible for no parcel or package unless receipted for by the Master of Transportation at the Depot in Providence, or Boston, viz—B. W. Comstock, Providence, and Daniel Nason, Boston, and that it will not be answerable for the loss on any package for a greater sum than two hundred dollars, unless by special agreement.

d6 D. NASON, Master of Transportation.

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

UNTIL further notice the Passenger Cars will start from the new Depot South Cove, at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. and from Worcester at the same hours.

Prices of tickets to Worcester, Two Dollars, and at the same rate for intermediate places.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

FREIGHT forwarded on the following terms:—

Merchandize generally up to Worcester, $3.50 per 2000 lbs.
" down from " $3.

Furniture, and articles, extra bulky and light, as also small packages, will be charged higher.

Gunpowder, Friction Matches, and similar combustibles not taken on any terms.

The Company will not be responsible for any merchandize or effects unless the same be receipted for by its agents duly authorized, nor for any loss or damage, not occasioned by their negligence.

All articles not removed within six days from their arrival at the Depot to which they are destined, are subject to the rates of storage established in Boston.

Goods should be sent to the Master of Transportation, with a bill of lading and receipt prepared, ready for signature.

No agent of the Company is authorized to take charge of any bank notes, or other valuable papers.

For further information apply to the Masters of Transportation, or to the subscriber, 617 Washington street.

n22 J. F. CURTIS, General Sup't.

☞No Merchandize will be received at the Passengers Depot. All articles except the baggage of passengers must be delivered to JOHN FREEMAN, at the Freight Depot, 617 Washington st. y d13

BOSTON & LOWELL RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, Oct. 17th, the Passenger trains will leave Boston and Lowell at the same hours, viz:

9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trains will stop for way passengers at Medford, Woburn, Wilmington and Billerica.

All baggage at the risk of the owners—allowance to each 40 pounds.

ANDOVER BRANCH.

The Andover cars will leave Andover and Boston at—

9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Passengers can be conveyed by Railroad from Andover to Lowell, and vice versa. Fare 62½ cents. o17

ANDOVER AND WILMINGTON R. ROAD

ON, and after the first day of September inst., the Passenger Cars will leave Boston, (in connection with the Lowell trains) and Andover, at the same hours, viz.

9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M. ☞Fare, 87½c.

All Baggage at the risk of its owners. Allowance to each, 40 lbs.

Tickets may be obtained at the Ticket Office of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, Boston; at Wildes' General Railroad and Stage Office, No. 11 Elm street, and at Stone's City Tavern.

Passengers obtaining tickets at No. 11 Elm street, and at Stone's City Tavern, will be conveyed to the Railroad, free of expense. Passengers travelling to Boston, may obtain tickets at the ticket Office in Andover, and at the Stage Office, Haverhill.

Stages connect with the Railroad at Andover, and convey passengers to Haverhill, Exeter, Dover, Concord, Portsmouth, and intervening towns. tf s3

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD AND PILOT LINE TO NORWICH, through in 10 hours, every day except Sunday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via Rail Road.

At the Depot at Providence, there will be elegant coaches and fast horses to convey passengers to Norwich. The public are earnestly solicited to notice and patronise this new line, it being the nearest and best route by two hours.

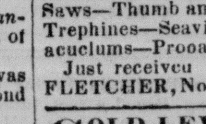
The proprietors of this line pledge themselves, that every effort on their part shall be rendered to make the passage comfortable and agreeable to all those who are disposed to take the best Rail Road and Stage line.

A stage leaves Boston every day except Sunday, at 8 o'clk, A. M. and Providence at 7 A. M.

Passengers will please book their names at the Marlboro Hotel, and Washington Coffee House.

may 25 EZRA MILLER, Agent.

A DAILY LINE OF STAGES RUN FROM BOSTON TO SARATOGA SPRINGS, VIZ:



Fitchburg, Keen, Bellows Fall, Arlington in two days and a half from Boston, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Also by way of Chester and Manchester, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Also, Boston, Lancaster and Fitchburg Accommodation Stages, leave No. 11 Elm street every day, (Sundays excepted at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Passengers who wish to take the stage for any of the above places, can take the 8 o'clock A. M. and stop at Fitchburg until the next day at 12 o'clock at noon, and then take any of the above Lines of Stages for the Springs. Keen or Brattleboro, Greenfield or Albany.

Extra Coaches for nine seats furnished at any hour for any of the above lines at Boston.

Office at No. 11, Elm street, Boston.

CHARLES FIELD, Agent.

Stage leaves Wildes' General Stage Office, No. 11, Elm st., daily, for Fitchburg, Keene and Burlington, Vt. Also, Brattleboro and Albany. Also, Greenfield and Albany.

au25 ep6m* CHARLES FIELD, Agent.

THE BOOK OF THE INDIANS.—Will be published and for sale at the Antiquarian Bookstore and Institute, 56 Cornhill, on Tuesday, 9th Jan. inst. the Seventh edition of the Biography and History of the Indians of North America. This edition has many advantages over the former, the whole having undergone a thorough revision, much of it having been re-written and augmented by upwards of a hundred pages of new and valuable matter, including a history of the present Seminole War, and an account of American Antiquities. eptf j7

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Amputating cases, Obsterical, do—Pocket, do—Trepanning, do Dentists do -Dissecting do—Tooth Keys—Flagg's Forceps Common do—Polypus do—Dressing, do—Silver Cathetere—Gum Elastic do—Tracars—Catlin Knives—Capital and Metacarpal Saws—Thumb and Spring Lancets—Couching Instruments—Trephines—Seavificators—Straight and curved Scissors—Tenaculums—Prooangs—Silver Probes—Pocket Scalpels &c

Just received and for sale at low prices, by OLIVER FLETCHER, No. 2 and 3, India Street. eptf Jy 5

GOLD LEVER WATCHES.—Just received from the celebrated makers, F. B. Adams & Son, London, 1 case of Gold Patent Lever Watches, of rich patterns. Also, from the noted maker, Quartier, of Locle, 1 case of very superior Gold Lepine Watches. The above are of the very best quality, and those wishing first rate Watches, will please call at 123 Washington street.

o18 3m JONES, LOWS & BALL.

REMOVAL.—The Boston and Lynn India Rubber Manufacturing Company have removed from No 5 State st, to No 34 Central street, up stairs, where can be found a prime assortment of India Rubber Goods, at the lowest factory prices. JAMES T. BOURNE, Agent.

N. B. The unexpired lease of store No 5, State st, is for sale—possession of said store may be had immediately. Inquire at No 34 Central street, up stairs. s9

BARILLA, SOAP, CANDLES.—75 tons Teneriffe Barilla, first quality—1000 boxes No 1 and No 2 Soap—1000 boxes Mould Candles, for sale by E. A. & W. WINCHESTER, No 15 South Market st. o7

NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN.—LONDON DRESS VESTINGS.—Just received direct from London a splendid assortment of rich dress vestings suitable for the ball room or weddings, being the most fashionable now worn in London, at J. G. WYMAN'S, 71 Washington st. o29

CORAL BEADS.—Cut and plain coral Beads. Also, every variety of other kinds, wholesale and retail, at E. E. DYER'S, 106 Washington st. n12

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS.—French and Italian Silk Umbrellas, of all prices; Gingham and Oil Cloth do—constantly for sale by dozen or single at the lowest price, by H. PRENTISS, 52 Court street. jy 13

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his services for buying and selling building materials, or attending to repairing Estates. CHA'S WADE, 108 State st. f1

OPERA GLASSES.—Just received, a further supply of Opera Glasses, of a variety of handsome patterns, at 123 Washington st, by JONES, LOWS & BALL.

d30